THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 116 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Paraguayan War—The Allied Fleet Moving up the Parana—Naval Skirmishing Near Passo de la Patria—The Paraguayans to be Attacked in Front and Flank by the Land Forces—Fate of the Spanish Brig "Dorothea," Captured by the Peruvian Monitor "Huescar"—Large Arrival of Allied Troops, Artillery and Supplies at Corrientes, Etc.

RIO JANEIRO, April 7.—It seems from the latest reports that the Brazilian fleet has really arrived at Tres Bocos, where it anchored, and formed in a line from the lower bank of the Paraguay river to the upper bank of the Parana, the transport *Apa*, with Admiral Tamandare's flag, being in the vanguard, very close to Passo de la Patria.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FORT ITAPIRU RESOLVED ON.

A reconnoisance having been made of the position of the Paraguayans, the destruction of the Fortress of Itapiru was resolved on. Under the walls of this fortress the Paraguayan steamer *Gualeguay* had taken shelter. She will certainly fall into the hands of the allies unless destroyed by the Paraguayans themselves. This was to have taken place on the 25th inst., and it is asserted by the Oriental papers three days after that both the allied army and the fleet would invade the enemy's territory.

One Brazilian iron-clad and two gunboats grounded above Tres Bocos, but were got off without any damage, except that one had to put back to Corrientes for repairs.

PROMPT ACTION OF ADMIRAL TAMANDARE.

Admiral Tamandare has shown that he can act promptly when the occasion calls for prompt action in having ordered the three Argentine vessels, comprising the entire Argentine fleet, to remain at Corrientes, as he considered them unfit to stand the enemy's fire. Of course this gave huge offense to the Argentine "admiral" (a pilot of Rio Janeiro some two or three years ago), who communicated with General Mitre on the subject.

The General advised the "admiral" to keep cool, and to rest assured that wherever there may be danger the Argentine flag will float proudly by the side of the Brazilian. This puts one in mind of the army of a certain German archduke, which is said to consist of eleven soldiers and a half, said half being a drummer boy.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GENERAL PORTO ALEGRE.

It is said that Baron Porto Alegre, with ten thousand men, is on the banks of the Parana opposite Itapiru, but nothing is mentioned of six thousand Paraguayans who a few days previous were reported to be in the same place.

HOW THE "DOROTHEA" WAS DISPOSED OF.

After an exchange of notes hinging on the question as to whether the *Dorothea* was sent in as a prize or as a transport, as alleged by the captors, it was decided that she was a prize, and was therefore ordered to leave the port in twenty-four hours, which she did, being towed out of the harbor by a steam launch of one of the Peruvian iron-clads, and a Brazilian towboat. It is said about town, that previous to her departure a large portion of her cargo, consisting of jerked beef, from Montevideo had been transhipped to the iron-clads, as also everything of value on board. When about ten miles outside, and close to the island Rasca, the *Dorothea* was discovered to be on fire, by "accident" of course; upon which a steamer was despatched from the Navy Yard to the assistance of the burning vessel, but arrived too late to be of any use, only just in time to see what remained of her go down. Conjectures are rife as to the cause of this "accidental" fire, so much resembling the Semmes way of doing business.

The vessel may have been purposely destroyed; but there is a vast difference between this transaction and those in which Semmes figured, inasmuch as Peru is an independent power, recognized by all civilized nations as such, and is resisting the aggression of an arrogant foreign power on a neighboring republic which aggression, unless checked in time, may be extended to herself, while Semmes was the captain of a so called vessel-of-war, but in reality a pirate in the service of an insurgent section of a great nation. Besides, the captain of the *Huescar*, who is senior officer of the two vessels, sought a port where he might take measures for the disposition of his prize; and if he did cause her to be set on fire, on being ordered to send her out, it was because it was next to impossible to send her round Cape Horn to a Peruvian port. Semmes, on the other hand, burned his prizes at sea, after stealing their chronometers and other nautical instruments, without the formality of taking them into any port whatever. Another exchange of diplomatic notes and compliments will take place between the respective Ministers, which however will not help the poor *Dorothea*, and will not spoil the appetite nor the digestion of the Peruvian commander. The captain of the *Huescar* is Don Jose Maria Salsedo, and the commander of the *Independencia*, Don Aurelio Garcia y Garcia.

ANNIVERSARY OF DOM PEDRO'S ACCESSION.

Early this morning a *feu de joie* was fired from the batteries in the harbor and on shore, supplemented by the vessels-of-war, both Brazilian and foreign, in honor of the ann versary of Dom Pedro the Second's accession to the throne of his fathers.

THE BAPTISM OF THE YOUNG PRINCE,

the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe (the Princess Leopoldina, youngest daughter of the Emperor), will take place to-morrow, but after the departure of the English steamer by which this goes. The names of the fortunate young gentleman will be Pedro Augusto Luiz Maria Miguel Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga—quite sufficient in number, but not a tithe equal to the names of the Queen of Spain's youngest infante. In my next I will send an account of the ceremony.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Brazilian Newspaper Accounts from the Seat of War.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, Rio, April 7.

The news from the River Plate is that on the 17th the fleet at last weighed anchor at Corrientes, and entered the Upper Parana, extending the vessels, on the 21st, from Tres Bocos to the Paraguayan fort of Itapiru at Passo de la Patria. The iron-clad *Tamandare* and the *Araguary* and *Henrique Martins* passed higher up, reconnoitring, about eight miles above the pass, seeing only two flats and a steamer lying between the isle and the fort besides a number of canoes full of Paraguayans. The *Araguary* and the *Barroso* struck on rocks, and the former was obliged next day to go down to Corrientes for repairs.

On the 22d a Paraguayan flying battery opened on the iron-clad *Barroso*, which made no response, and after fourteen shots the firing ceased. Two gunboats, also, going up to aid the *Araguary*, were fired at by the fort and armed flats, which expended forty-nine shot without effect, and on their return these gunboats received a similar compliment.

On the same day the Paraguayan steamer, the *Gualeguay*, steamed out, but after a few shots at an Argentine picket on the Corrientes side, took shelter again under the fort.

Four of the heaviest Brazilian vessels, and the two Argentine armed steamers, together with three thousand men, remained behind at Corrientes to guard the great depots there from an attack, there being a bayou named the Atajo, which leaving the Paraguay above Tres Bocos, came into the Parana below Corientes, giving passage to light steamers, such as the Paraguayans possess.

The land forces moved on the 23d and 24th to the river bank, and the latest programme announced that the fleet would attack and destroy the fort of Itapiru on the 25th, while the army was engaged in crossing over. For this latter purpose the rafts, pontoon boats, etc., prepared were capable of taking over 5000 to 7000 men at once, or 20,000 men a day, and seven night transport steamers and a steam launch were at disposal for the same purpose. The army to be transferred to the opposite side numbered about 37,000 effective men, with 100 pieces of cannon, and the active squadron comprised some 18 vessels, carrying about 95 cannon, from rifled 32 to 150 pounders, all the wooden vessels having their sides protected by chain cables.

It is alleged that the Paraguayan plan does not comprise the risk of a battle on the river side; but that to deprive the ashes of the support of the fleet, they have fortified and planted with ninety cannon a narrow position about six miles from the river, between a large lake on the one side and the swamps of the Paraguay on the other.

The reported advance of a Paraguayan force to meet the division of the Baron de Porto Alegre had no foundation, and the latest from that officer's command says that 3000 of it reached Candelaria on the 10th of March, the main bulk, some 7000 men, being a few miles behind. The Paraguayans at the fort of Itapiru on the opposite side were supposed to be about 4000 strong, and another force and four steamers were said to be at Tranqueira de Loreto.

The steamer *Recife* was kept ready to start for Rio with the news of the result of any engagement at Passo de la Patria.

As respects the present pressing matters of the condition of the Bank of Brazil, and the immediate necessity which the Government labors under of providing specie for the requirements of the war in the Plate, it is understood that the Government will obtain authority to withdraw the two millions sterling of gold lying idle in the coffres of the bank, in consequence of the inability of that establishment to resume specie payment, and that the Government will give the guarantee of the nation to the issue of the bank.

The arrival of the two fine Peruvian iron-clads *Huescar* and *Independencia*, from England, has created some sensation, especially as the former captured the Spanish schooner *Dorothea*, from Montevideo for Havana, off the Isle of St. Thome, on the 30th ult. The prize came here on the 2d and before ordered to cave upon the 5th, was towed out to sea and burned upon that day, the cargo of dried beef having been, however, previously discharged into the iron-clads. The cargo and part of the vessel were owned by the former Peruvian Vice-Consul here, who is a Spaniard.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A Letter from Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, Explaining His Objections to the Plan of the Committee of Fifteen.

ASTOR HOUSE, Saturday, May 12.—To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.—Gentlemen:—I feel that if any one, strictly in private life, has a right without presumption to address the loyal representative men of this nation upon a subject we are all alike interested in, that I might venture to do so without offense, and without rendering myself obnoxious to the charge of vanity.

I have no personal favors to ask at the hands of any one. I have no "axe to grind." I am a candidate or applicant for no office. I desire no preferment. I belong to no political organization. I am entirely free to throw the weight of any little influence I may be able to command in favor of such men and such measures as my judgement may approve, and against such as that judgment may condemn.

I can, therefore, afford to be honest, to be truthful, independent, and patriotic, and I may be excused for saying that I occupy a stand-point, I think, free from all prejudice and passion, which are too apt to have their influence, and to control the action of those who are surrounded by a constantly overheated political atmosphere. But while I belong to no political organization, my sympathies, affinities, and co-operation are, as they always have been, entirely with the unconditional Union men of the country.

May I therefore be permitted to ask your calm and deliberate attention to the views presented below? The difficulty of seeing and conversing with each member in private, is my reason for adopting this public mode of communication.

Twelve years ago I addressed myself, as now, from this house to Congress against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the bitter fruits of which we are now all tasting. I hope this will not pass unheeded, as did my earnest entreaties then.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

OBJECTIONS TO THE REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

First. It makes no provisions for the relief of the Union white men of the South, but leaves them and the State Governments in the hands of the unreconstructed Rebels for the next four years, who will improve the opportunity to educate the people without restraint to a more embittered spirit of disaffection and disloyalty to the Government of the United States; and, in four years, we shall hardly have a loyal man left in the South. So represe vation will drive them into the ranks of the other party, and the Southern States will constitute an element of weakness rather than of strength to the Government.

Secondly. The disfranchisement proposed is made to depend upon the grade of office held, instead of the grade of offense committed, as it has existed to the lower classes of officers, civil and military, the latter including all over the rank of Colonel, leaving all the General's chiefs and their subordinate officers, to say nothing of privates—all of whom would have been guerillas if they could; many of whom, too, committed the greatest atrocities of the war—free hereafter to participate in the councils of the nation. It also leaves those who voted in Convention for ordinances of secession, which was a declaration against the United States, and in the absence of which there would have been no rebellion—likewise free.

It imposes no disqualifications upon those mischievous politicians who for thirty years have been stirring up disaffection and rebellion among the people. Nor does it in any degree affect the sympathizers with and co-operators in the Rebellion in the Northern States, who are, if possible, more guilty and more odious than those in the South.

Thirdly. The bill proposed cannot receive the President's sanction, nor is the Constitutional amendment at all likely to receive the approval of the necessary number of State Legislatures.

Fourthly. It is extremely improbable that any Southern State will adopt the conditions prescribed, and four years hence we shall be as far from reconstruction as we are now.

I suggest, therefore, that all these difficulties may be remedied by a single legislative enactment, which might probably receive the President's assent, and if not might be carried by a two-third vote of both Houses. I propose, then, in substitution for the report of the Committee, that it shall be declared by law—

That no person hereafter shall be capable of holding any office, legislative, executive, or judicial, in the Federal or State Governments, for ten years from the passage of this act, who was over the age of twenty-five at the breaking out of the Rebellion without taking the following oath in addition to that now required of all such officers by the Constitution of the United States:—

I, A B, do solemnly swear that I have not, since the 20th day of December, 1860 (the date of the ordinance of secession of South Carolina), voluntarily taken up arms against the United States, nor have I advised or encouraged others to do so; that I have not sought or held office under the Confederate States Government, or that of any State in rebellion, with a view in any manner to aid the Rebellion; that I have not said, written, or done anything designed, or of a nature calculated to alienate the affections or allegiance of the people of the United States; nor have I otherwise given aid and comfort to the Rebellion.

Let this enactment be accompanied with an absolute remission in all cases of the forfeiture of life, liberty, and property for the crimes committed by and under the authority of those in rebellion; and let it also be declared that if it shall be ascertained that any person has sworn falsely to obtain or hold any office hereby prohibited, such office shall be absolutely vacated, and the party held liable to a prosecution for perjury.

If this plan should be adopted, every loyal citizen would be subjected to the test prescribed before he could hold a legislative, executive, or under office, whilst those of thirty and under, who had borne arms against the country, would be relieved of such obligations. It would be manifestly proper, therefore, that an oath should be provided for them, which would only have a prospective operation, and I suggest the following:—

I, A B, do solemnly swear that I recognize the the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, and that I am bound thereby, any State law, constitution, or ordinance or convention to the contrary notwithstanding, and that I regard all laws of the United States as binding on the citizens thereof until repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. That I regard the first obligation of allegiance of the citizen as due to the United States, and not to any component part thereof, and I will hereafter observe and obey the laws, and protect the flag of my country when lawfully called upon to do so.

This would be what Mr. Johnson would call an intelligent treason, not holding to responsibility the boys and young men, who were misled and dragged in by older, more experienced, and more wicked men; nor those who were forced in by conscription, and would leave all now thirty years of age and under to fill the offices, State and Federal, who, with the Union men, would constitute a majority of the whole in most, if not all of the States; and the regenerated, under thirty-one, would naturally attach themselves to the Government that had thus restored them, and aid in circulating a spirit of loyalty throughout the South, and their numbers would daily increase, while the other party would decline in a still greater ratio.

Twelve months ago every Rebel in the South would have rejoiced at the proffer of such terms. It is due to the nation, due to posterity and to mankind that some penalty should be visited on them who were wickedly guilty, to prevent a repetition of the offense at a future day. Now is the time to establish a precedent, and so mild a penalty was never before exacted for so grave a crime. Complete restoration and amnesty, only withholding for ten years political power from those who had voluntarily and treacherously surrendered and abandoned it. Upon the passage of this law, reconstruction would be absolute and immediate upon a basis of unquestioned loyalty; the State Governments would be placed in the hands of loyal men; the chief cause of dissension between the President and Congress would be withdrawn; harmony in the public councils would be restored, the more guilty would be mildly punished, and the balance relieved of responsibility and not the less of the advantages of this mode of settlement would be that it would draws the question of reconstruction from the next election. If the President should sanction it, and Congress reject it, it would indicate that they had some ulterior object in view, and a disposition to delay unnecessarily a restoration upon a loyal basis would seriously damage the Union party; while, on the other hand if Congress should adopt it and the President reject it, it would strongly indicate on his part a desire to restore to power those elements of disloyalty, North and South, which have brought such desolation and ruin upon the country, or which many now (but I do not) suspect him.

THE FENIANS.

Report of Affairs at the Stephens Headquarters—Total Disappearance of the O'Mahony Fund—Enthusiastic Roberts and Sweeney Meeting in Jersey City, Etc.

Mr. Stephens remained quietly in his room nearly the whole of yesterday, receiving visits from different individuals. The throng of visitors was so great that the transaction of business was attended with considerable difficulty. Numbers of military men called to have doubts removed concerning the feasibility of achieving Irish independence by the overthrow of battalioned despotism. Notwithstanding that Mr. Stephens is unceasingly engrossed by the difficulties and feuds which beset his countrymen, he has time to welcome all with a pleasant smile.

The C. O. I. R. is at present feeling his way slowly, not stumbling like a blind man over the obstacles in his way. The committee are busily employed in bringing order out of the chaos which the late habitues of the Moffat mansion have been busy in creating.

Colonel O'Mahony, B. Doran Killian, and Mr. Griffin were closeted with Mr. Stephens in his private parlor. It is generally understood that Mr. O'Mahony for more than a month knew that ruin threatened the cause, and he was as anxious for the arrival of Mr. Stephens as Wellington for the arrival of Blucher at Waterloo. He seemed quite haggard and perplexed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee, which have been several days in session at No. 814 Broadway, have terminated their labors and presented a written report to Mr. Stephens. Very little of the money is forthcoming. It is supposed to be squandered with different individuals who are held together by the cohesive power of public plunder. Mr. Stephens was astonished at the empty state of the treasury when he was informed of the true state of affairs—$30,000 missing.

This large sum, which has been used for some mysterious purpose, or given to solicitous or needy applicants, has been unaccounted for up to this time; imbecility and disgrace have marked the whole of the transactions of the Union Square officials. The Committee have also been busy with the books of the sisterhood, and found many of the fair damsels to have as many twists as an eel. From the sum of $10 000 in possession of the ladies previous to the fair, not more than $1500 is said to be on hand now. Mr. Stephens, it is said, will in a few days hold all the matters up to the light, and at least well merited execration will follow the slippery knaves, who would rise by the toil and labors of their more honest countrymen and countrywomen.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Among the visitors our reporter noticed Captain Kirker, Captain Glass, John Savage, and Mr. C. Edwards Lester, formerly editor of the *Democratic Review*. Mr. Lester said to Mr. Stephens that he came as an American and that he loved the English people, but he hated the Government and overbearing aristocracy and thought that all the nations should combine for their overthrow; Ireland hated them for seven centuries of oppression, and America for two centuries of misrule.

The Head Centre heartily thanked him for his good wishes, and hoped he would call again. Among the ladies present our reporter noticed Mrs. General Corcoran. Mr. Michael Scanlan, member of the Senate, had an interview with the chief, and left highly pleased with his interview. A large number of refugees, also, were present, and were kindly received. Considerable sums were received from several Circles, and all expected to be represented at the grand reception to-day at Jones' Woods.—*New York World.*

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

Wade Hampton's Statements Disproved—The City Fired by the Rebels—Affidavit of an Eyewitness

COLUMBIA, May 7.—Wade Hampton, in a letter addressed to Senator Johnson, of Maryland, "denies that any cotton was on fire when the Federal troops entered the city," and tries hard to make General Sherman a liar. The letter is circulating freely at the South, and "fires the Southern heart" to renewed insults to the Government and patriots. A public meeting has been called for next Wednesday "to investigate and perpetuate the circumstances attending the burning of Columbia."

The investigation need not be laborious; every street has a witness. Ask any adult, "Who exploded the South Carolina Railroad depot?" The answer is, "Wheeler's Cavalry." Ask the adult servants, "Who burned cotton in the streets?" and the reply is, "I did, by massa's order." "Who gave the Federal troops liquor?" "The servants did, by their masters' orders, so that they might be made drunk, and the city be retaken by Hampton." "Who promised the ladies to defend their city inch by inch, instead of surrendering and preserving it?" "The Confederates."

One of the most beautiful ladies in Columbia said, lately, that "she was tired of hearing so much about the burning of Columbia; it was only a judgment; that she saw it burning before the Yankees came in; that the war was over, and she thought South Carolina ladies laid themselves liable to insult every time they jerked their dresses or expressed any contempt while passing soldiers; the soldiers were more polite than the citizens." But such an exhibition of candor is rare, even among educated people. It is hardly to be expected that young ladies, deprived of the benefits of travel or liberal education, and having received life-long instruction on the great institution of slavery, should be polite to strangers devoted to the Union. Several affidavits are preparing, and will be forwarded to Senator Chandler, at Washington. The following is one of them, taken before Brevet Brigadier General Ralph Ely:—

I, William B. Nash, do solemnly swear that I was in the city of Columbia, S. C., at the time of the entry of Generals Sherman, in February, 1865. I had not been out of the city during that month previous to the entry of the Union army. I saw the South Carolina Railroad depot buildings burning before any Union soldiers entered the city; I saw corpses, killed by the explosion of the depot. The bridge across the Congaree had been tarred the night before the day of the entry, and I saw it burning on that day. I saw cotton burning in the street, before Mr. Gayard's, before the troops entered. I presume there were thirty bales in that spot. I saw the light from the burning of the Charlotte Railroad depot before the entry of the troops. W. B. NASH

Personally appeared before me this 6th day of May, 1866, at Columbia, S. C., and made oath as above.

RALPH ELY, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. V., and A. A. Com. B. R. F. and A. D., Dist. Western S. C.—*New York Evening Post.*

—Dr. Beke is advancing in his new explorations in the East. On the 10th of March he was at Halai, on the edge of the Abyssinian tableland. His wife accompanies him.

—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, on her way through Troy to Fortress Monroe, on Wednesday, left behind her in the sleeping-car a very valuable pair of ear ornaments. The conductor who found them will forward them to Mrs. Davis.

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The Habeas Corpus Bill Approved by the President

The President has approved the bill amending "An Act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, and it is, therefore, a law.

It provides that any seizure, search, arrest, or imprisonment made, or any act done or omitted to be done, during the Rebellion, by any officer or person, under and by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States, holding the command of the department, district, or place within which such seizure, search, arrest, or imprisonment was made, done, or committed, or any acts were so done or omitted to be done, either by the person or officer to whom the order was addressed, or for whom it was intended, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held and are hereby declared to come within the provisions of the act to which this is amendatory, and within the provisions of the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the said act of March 3, 1863, for all the purposes of defense, transfer, appeal, error, limitation, provided therein; but no such order shall, by force of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, be a defense to any suit or action, for any act done or attempted to be done after the passage of this act. When the said order is in writing, it shall be sufficient to produce in evidence the original, with proof of its authenticity, or a certified copy of the same; or it sent by telegraph, the production of the telegram purporting to emanate from such military officer shall be *prima facie* evidence of its authenticity; or if the original of such order or telegram is lost or cannot be produced, secondary evidence thereof shall be admissible as in other cases.

The right of removal from the State court into the Circuit of the United States, may be exercised after the appearance of the defendant and filing of his plea, or other defense, in said court, or at any term of said court subsequent to the term when his appearance is entered, and before a jury is empannelled to try the same, and nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal, after final judgment in the State court, nor shall it be necessary in the State court to offer or give security for the filing of copies in the Circuit Court of the United States, but on the filing of the petition, verified as provided in said fifth section, the further proceedings in the State court shall cease and not be resumed until a certificate under the seal of the Circuit Court of the United States, stating that the petitioner has failed to file orders in the said Circuit Court at the next term, is produced.

If the State Court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the Circuit Court, proceed further in said cause or prosecution before said certificate is produced, then in that case all such further proceedings shall be void and of none effect; and all parties, judges, officers, and other persons henceforth proceeding there under, or by cover hereof, shall be liable in damages therefor to the party aggrieved, to be recovered by action in a court of the State having proper jurisdiction, or in a Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such further proceedings may have been had, or where the party, officer, or other persons so offending, shall be found, and upon a recovery of damages in either court, the party plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs.

It is made the duty of the clerk of the State court to furnish copies of the papers and files in the case to the party so petitioning for the removal, and upon the refusal or neglect of the clerk to furnish such copies, the said party may docket his case in the Circuit Court of the United State, and thereupon said Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction therein, and may upon proof of such refusal or neglect of the clerk of the said court, and upon reasonable notice being given to the plaintiff, require him to file a declaration or petition therein; and upon his default, may order a nonsuit, and dismiss the case at the cost of the plaintiff, which dismissal shall be a bar to any further suit touching the matter in controversy.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of W. Calvin Brown, of New York, as Consul at Augsburg, and Frank Swan, of Ohio, as Consul at Naples.

The Fort Goodwin Affair.

Governor Goodwin, of Arizona, has obtained from the War Department the official data in regard to the number of troops at Fort Goodwin, Arizona, reported to have been captured by the Apache Indians, and the garrison massacred. The February return shows that the fort was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, of the 2d California Infantry, with a garrison of three companies of that regiment, and Company I, 1st New Mexican Infantry, Captain Simpson. The 14th Regular Infantry, in California, had been ordered to the Territory, but it was not known whether they had reached it before the reported massacre occurred. General John S. Mason, commanding that Sub-district, had ordered three companies of the 3d Battalion of the 14th Regiment to Fort Goodwin, to relieve the three California companies, leaving Company I of the New Mexican force to be retained there.

South American Troubles.

Rumors are afloat of a message indicating diplomatic difficulties with a South American power which may demand redress. This is the commencement, perhaps, of a promised series of counter-irritants, intended to divert attention from home difficulties.

Secretary Seward and Santa Anna.

It is understood that Secretary Seward has gone to visit Santa Anna, via Auburn, N. Y., at which point he is expected to make a speech in defense of the President's policy.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Political Caldron—Mass Meeting of Unconditional Unionists—Death of a Celebrated Lady, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—The Unconditional Unionists are to have a grand mass meeting here on Friday night. The war rages fiercely only between the leaders of the two wings, but the rank and file are all right. All the Copperheads and demoralized Rebels want is to see this division encouraged, but at the proper time the Union power will move in solid column.

Mrs. McMullen, the accomplished daughter of Joseph Gighan, the celebrated leader of our Cathedral choir, died suddenly last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Cotton is dull at 34@35c. for Middlings. Flour dull; sales of 6500 bbls. at $7 50@9 50 for State; $9 10@13 75 for Ohio; $7 50@9 70 for western; $10 65@16 75 for southern; and $8 75@13 80 for Canadian. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn firm; sales of 36,000 bushels at 80@84c. Beef steady. Pork steady; sales of 1000 barrels at $30 87½@31 25 for mess. Lard quiet at 19@22½c. Whisky steady.

LOSSES OF THE SOUTH.

Interesting Letter from Mr. Robt. Tyler.

To the Editors of the *Montgomery Mail*—Gentlemen:—I observe in your issue this morning an article abstracted from some paper (not designated) in which it is stated that Commodore Maury, in a letter to the London *Morning Herald*, estimates Southern losses during the war at the extraordinary total of seven billions of dollars. Any expression of opinion or deliberate statement made by this distinguished man deserves great consideration, and one should hesitate to venture on even a partial dissent from his views; but I respectfully submit that he has fallen incautiously into a grave error in the matter of this particular statement.

The amount of losses, as exhibited by him, charges in its first item a loss of three millions of money on emancipated slaves. Is not this evidently too high? Is it not nearly or quite fifty per cent. above the actual damages? In all the Southern States before the war, there were about three million and a half slaves; and an average price of five hundred dollars each for these slaves—men, women, and children taken together—would exceed their then value. But if we suppose three million and a half of slaves to have been worth five hundred dollars each, their aggregate value would produce the sum of one billion seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars. In the next item Commodore Maury puts down the sum of two billions of dollars for expenses of the war, independent of private appropriations and losses. In other words, he estimates the public debt of the Confederate States and of the several States at this large figure.

We know, on the contrary, that the nominal value of this debt on its face and its real value in gold were two distinct propositions. The paper estimate of the debt and the gold value (by which it must, it paid, have been ultimately tested and measured) were vastly disproportioned in relation to each other. Is it not quite safe to set the sum of $600,000,000 in gold against all the possible losses incurred by the public debt of the Confederate States, and of each separate State? The destruction of private property appears in Commodore Maury's statement, in an item of $1,000,000,000, too high, as it appears to me, from all the information I can obtain, by, at least twenty-five per cent.

The last item in the account is $10,000,000 per annum—or $50,000,000 for five years—as additional taxation for the payment of the Federal war debt: this sum being calculated as the result, at six per cent. interest, on $1,000,000,000. But should these $50,000,000 as interest, and $1,000,000,000 as principal, be charged as a dead loss to the Southern States, when the tax goes into the Federal treasury to be partially expended upon the Southern States in the administration of the Government? I should, therefore, rather state the account thus:—

By emancipation	$1,700,000,000
Expenses of the war	600,000,000
Destruction of private property	700,000,000
Additional Federal taxation	500,000,000
Total	$3,500,000,000

Do not these figures present a terrible array, without magnifying them in the least? In the whole history of war such an immense loss has never been so suddenly and completely suffered by a country containing not more than six millions of people, responsible for government and property. Indeed, I can recall no instance in any history where a country of the largest wealth and population has been subjected to so tremendous a shock.

Never has it happened before, I believe, in the world's annals, that any people have been required to submit, between the rising and going down of the sun, to the utter extinction of seventeen hundred millions of property, and to the violent extirpation at the same moment of an ancient institution, reaching the hearths, and hearts, and comforts, and the social and political interests of almost every inhabitant in the land. And I trust it will not be vainglorious to assert in this connection that no people in any country have ever waged war more heroically for real or supposed rights, or have manifested more patience, fortitude, and wisdom under extreme reverses, than the people of the Southern States have done.

The arms, carried for four years on many a hard-fought field, had scarcely fallen from their hands before they were seen at work in the fields and workshops, and in their various professions and trades, courageously accepting the consequences of defeat, peacefully renewing their allegiance to a Government excessively distasteful to them at the time, and apparently resolved to conquer the disastrous circumstances of their unhappy social and political condition by an admirable prudence and brave industry calculated to excite every generous sympathy of both friends and enemies. To subject such a people, in the wantonness of power, to unnecessary insults and oppressive burdens, would be alike inhumane and impolitic.

Do not justice and true policy both suggest that, with a restored Union, prejudices and hatreds and depraved passions should pass away as fast as is possible or reasonable; and above and beyond all, those who control the destinies of the United States should long hesitate before taking the risk of sacrificing the fixed facts of our political experience to the pleasing assumptions of a plausible theory—should also beware of the danger of being excited by groundless fears, still more groundless hopes to commit liberticide—to slay true freedom in the name and on the altar of some false prophet, blaspheming in that name.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT TYLER.

—A rather fast lad of nineteen committed suicide in St. Louis the other day, through mortification of being slapped in the face by his father, in presence of his boon companions.

—The London *Orchestra* says:—"We notice a well-known basso advertises that he has written and will sing a song with the following title:—"Here's a Health to Gen'rous Peabody." Poor Peabody! It is enough to prevent anybody from being generous for the next century.

—The director of the Italian Opera in Paris has engaged Mad'lle Eugenia Mela, a young Italian artist, who is said to possess a perfect tenor voice. She will make her first appearance in *L'Italiani in Algeri* of Rossini, and will take the first tenor's part.

—Renan and Abd-el-Kader recently met at Damascus. M. Renan, who speaks Arabic, was conversing with the Emir of the past and present, "Let us speak of you," said Abd-el-Kader, "and of your 'Life of Jesus.'" "You have then read it?" said M. Renan, with surprise. The Emir sent for the volume, and, opening it, said, "See, not only have I read it, but I have annotated it." The "Life of Jesus," annotated by Abd-el-Kader, is certainly a curious work, and what is still more strange, the Emir thinks of publishing it.

—The successor to Dupin in the French Academy is M. Cuvillier Fleury, a writer for the Paris *Journal des Debats*, who polled twenty votes against eleven given to Martin, the historian. He is sixty-one years old, and has been a candidate for this honor for twelve years past. A few years ago he wrote some bitter criticisms on Victor Hugo, whose style shocked his taste. Hugo retaliated in some lines in which Fleury's name was coupled with that of another hostile critic named Trognon, as follows:—

* * * "une duegne affreuse compagnon.
Dont le menton *fleurit* et le nez *trognonne*."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 15, 1866.

The Stock Market continues very dull and depressed, owing to the failures announced yesterday caused by speculations in Hestonville Railway shares. We understand this morning that they will be able to arrange their liabilities so as to resume business in a short time. The houses enjoy the liveliest sympathy of the entire street. The Hestonville Passenger Railroad is a combination of the Arch street, Race and Vine, and Callowhill street roads, running from the Exchange, Second and Arch, and Front and Callowhill, to Hestonville, West Philadelphia. The stock was run up from 17 to 47 per share; it gave way last week, and the holders were unable to check its rapid decline. About 3000 shares sold yesterday at from 20@27, the former rate a decline of 8½ since Saturday evening; and 900 shares this morning at from 21½@22½, closing at the former rate, a slight advance.

The following are the officers of the Company:—President, Adam Warthman; Secretary, John T. Lange; Treasurer, Samuel Work; Directors, Alexander Whilden, William C. Farr, William Harris, Amos Phillips, Joseph S. Young.

Government bonds were firmly held this morning. 5-20s sold at 101½@102; 6s of 1881 at 108½@109; 10-40s at 96½; and 7·30s at 102½. City loans are less active. The new issue sold at from 98½@98¾.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 28½@29½, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1½: Reading at 53·94@54, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 32, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼, no change; 36½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira preferred.

Bank shares are in demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 215 for North America; 139 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 29 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 52 for Penn Township; 62½ for City; and 62½ for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Delaware Division sold at 54, an advance of ½; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34½ for preferred do.; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; and 16½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 7½, an advance ¼ on the closing price last evening, and Tarr Homestead at ⅛.

—The New York *Times* of this morning says:—

"The extra demand for Exchange, at full rates, (and indirectly for gold) growing out of the news, has reference more to the critical state of the Cotton trade, at Liverpool, than to the political advices or the receipts of United States 5-20s. The latter make no great impression on the market. They probably amounted to-day to $500,000 or $700 000, and the Bonus were immediately taken up at the Stock Exchange and by the great dealers on Wall street, at 101¼@101½ (ex coupon), or within ¼@¾ per cent. of the price on Saturday. The new issues of 1864-65 were maintained at 102@102½ per cent. It is believed here that the weak credit of the new limited financier and banking companies in London, has, in part, led to the advance of interest by the Bank of England. The discount demand has, of late, been thrown heavily upon that great establishment, as well from this cause as from the immense speculation in the Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money is extremely abundant, and loans were generally made to first-class houses to-day at four per cent., the common rate being 4@5. First-class commercial paper is in request at 6@6½ per cent. The statement of the associated banks for the week indicates the still increasing monetary ease. The deposits show a further augmentation of $7,179 550 and the legal tenders of $8,536 212. The loans on the other hand have increased only $3,647,783, and that owing mainly to purchase of Government securities by the banks as a means of employing idle capital. The specie has increased $3,055,405, in consequence of the Sub-Treasury disbursements on account of the May coupons. The circulation alone shows a decrease of $722,418."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$5000 War & Fra gua	84	100 sh Catawissa pf..	28½
$100 U S 7-30s. Jne	102½	100 sh Reading c	53 15-16
$200 City 6s, new...	98½	100 sh do.....	b30 54
$1500 do.....	98½	100 sh do.....	53 15-16
$1000 U S 5-20s 62..c.	101½	200 sh Tarr Home...	¼
$5000 do.....s30d	101½	900 sh Ocean.....	7½
$320 Morris C'l b l.	88	200 sh do.....	7¼
100 sh Cat pf....b5..	29½	100 sh do.....b30	7½
100 sh do.....s30	29½	100 sh do.....b5	7½
100 sh do.....b30	29½	500 sh do.....b30	7½
100 sh do.....b30	29½	200 sh Hestonv....b5	22½
100 sh do.....b30	29½	100 sh do.....b5	21½
100 sh do.....	29½	100 sh do.....	21½
200 sh do.....b5	29½	600 sh Phil & Erie...	32
300 sh do b5	29	100 sh do.....	b5 32
200 sh do.....b5	29	200 sh do.....	32
100 sh

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

An Attack on the Freedmen's Bureau.

From the Tribune.

Major-General J. B. Steedman and Brigadier-General J. S. Fullerton were lately sent South by the President to inspect and report on the Freedmen's Bureau. We do not remember to have heard of the former of these officers in connection with the freedmen, but General Fullerton is well known as the person who succeeded Mr. Conway in the Commissionership of Louisiana. During his brief administration in that State he won the regard of the New Orleans Rebels to such an extent that he was offered a dinner on his departure. In his hands the Bureau was managed on the conciliatory theory; very much to the satisfaction of the planters, but perhaps not greatly to the benefit of the freedmen.

The Generals have completed their tour of Virginia and North Carolina. The public may as well understand at the outset that, according to their report, the Freedmen's Bureau, which has been supposed to be conducted with fair ability, honesty, and zeal, is managed in at least one State by a gang of swindlers and pickpockets. This statement applies more particularly to North Carolina, but even in Virginia the inspectors are so ill satisfied with its operations that they recommend that the duties of the Bureau should be turned over to the officers commanding troops in the Department. Wherever the Bureau has, in the opinion of the Inspector-Generals, been useful, it has been so by "acting in harmony with the civil officers of the State." Elsewhere difficulty has arisen from the "arbitrary, unnecessary, and inoffensive interference of the agents of the Bureau with the relations between the planters and their hired freedmen," which creates "a growing prejudice against the Government among the planters." It is easy to see by comparing the two statements that the theory of the Bureau which General Fullerton put in practice in Louisiana still occupies his mind. To him the Bureau is a machine to be employed for conciliating the Rebels and removing the "prejudice" they have cherished against the Government during the last four years. And the inspectors declare explicitly that the present Virginia code "renders the freedmen, in our opinion, perfectly secure, if left to the care of the law and the protection of the troops." Of course, it makes no difference, in their opinion, whether the Bureau be well or ill conducted. In either case, it is a nuisance or a superfluity.

The burden of the complaint against the North Carolina officers, is that they are working plantations on their own account. General Fullerton states—and we have no doubt of the fact—that among the North Carolinians there is a universal desire for the removal of the Bureau; which desire he attributes to the "misconduct" of the officers of the Bureau in "working plantations, running saw-mills, manufacturing turpentine, tar, etc.—operations which bring them, armed with authority of their official positions, into competition with the citizens who are employing freedmen." Under the indictment, Generals Steedman and Fullerton bring to the bar a long array of accused officials, among whom are Colonel Whittlesey, the chief Commissioner of the Bureau for North Carolina; Captain F. A. Seeley, Captain Rosekranz, the Rev. Mr. Fitz, the Rev. Horace James, Captain Wheeler, Chaplain Glavis, Major J. C. Mann, Major Wickersham and others, who are employed as superintendents or sub-agents of the Bureau. Colonel Whittlesey is charged with being interested in the cultivation of a large farm, with attempting to conceal his interest, with giving low wages, and making the most stringent labor regulations, to the great detriment of the freedmen, and incidentally with smothering an investigation into the alleged murder of a negro by his partner, the Rev. Horace James, or by his clerk, Boyden. The others are all, we believe, accused of being connected with plantations, and with many subsidiary offenses, including prevarication about the facts, cheating the negroes, stealing four barrels of pork, exchanging white sugar for brown, and (inferentially) pocketing the difference, cruelly treating the freedmen and subjecting them to exorbitant taxes for support of the Bureau, selling Government property for their own use, etc. etc.

It is not our business to enter on a defense of any of these officers. If any of them have been guilty of offenses, we are most desirous they should be tried and punished. The goodwill we bear to the Bureau makes us solicitous that wherever of its officers abuses his trust should be exposed and removed. But we print herewith a letter from General Howard, which will have some influence on the public judgment in these matters. It is written not in reply to the official report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton—which General Howard had not seen—but in reply to their unofficial report by the pen of a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, published last week. In regard to the general charge that his agents are working plantations, General Howard does not deny that they are, but entirely approves their action in so doing. He does not believe there has been any speculation, or prostitution of official position for private gain. He "*urged* the renting and running of plantations to afford practical examples, and to encourage joint companies." General Howard, therefore, and not his subordinates, is responsible for what Generals Steedman and Fullerton assume to describe as "misconduct" in this respect.

As to the rest of the charges, General Howard says emphatically:—"I have not yet the facts as to North Carolina, but you and your friends may rest assured that every shadow of accusation of complicity in crime on the part of those officers there, is utterly without foundation." He adds:—

"I expect denunciation of this Bureau, but the same denunciation could be made against the Treasury Department, or any other department and of the Government, with equal show of justice. The Bureau does not do enough to secure the rights of the negro, I will admit; but it does not burn negro churches and school-houses; it does not reject negro testimony It will endeavor to prevent starvation until the next crop comes in. It will always keep its legitimate objects clearly in view of promoting industry, education, and justice."

Generals Steedman and Fullerton spent parts of ten days in investigating the operations of the Bureau throughout the State of North Carolina. Whether they or General Howard are more likely to be well informed of the character of its officers and the management of its affairs, the public can judge.

Reconstruction—The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

From the Times.

We stated on Saturday the manner in which the five amendments reported by the Reconstruction Committee were forced through the House in a lump, by a coalition of the extreme Radicals, under Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and the extreme Copperheads under Mr. Harris, of Maryland. Four of these amendments met no opposition in the Union ranks. Every member of the Union Party had declared himself in favor of the section guaranteeing an equality of civil rights, of that basing representation on voters, of the one repudiating the Rebel debt, and of the last giving Congress power to make these amendments effective by legislation. But upon the *third* section there was a serious difference of opinion among Union men. That section read as follows:—

Section 3. Until the 4th day of July, in the year 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Of the Union members *sixty-one* desired this to be stricken out: but the remaining *seventy*, with the aid of *fourteen* Copperhead Democrats, ordered the previous question, which rendered it impossible to take a separate vote upon this section. They were all, therefore, passed together. It may be well enough to examine the effect of adopting this clause and sending it to the States to be ratified as an amendment of the Constitution.

The section, it will be seen, disfranchises the great mass of the people in the Southern States only in voting for *Federal* officers. They will still vote for the members of their Legislatures, and those Legislatures will represent the interests and wishes of the great body of the people of their respective States—those who did "adhere to the insurrection" as well as those who did not. Now those very Legislatures are to decide on accepting or rejecting these amendments—and in regard to this section they are to decide whether they will or will not disfranchise their own constituents—the very men who elected them! Certainly, in the absence of some very strong inducement they cannot be expected to do so. What inducement is offered? It is proposed to admit their representatives into Congress, if they will ratify these amendments. But they are not allowed to vote for representatives in Congress, if this section is ratified. They are expressly disfranchised by its terms. If they do not ratify it, therefore, they are not to have representation; if they do ratify it they may have representation, but they cut themselves off from being represented! Is it not absolutely certain that such a proposition will be instantly and contemptuously rejected?

But this is not all. The other proposed amendments turn on the same condition. All must be adopted and become parts of the Constitution, or none take effect. These Rebel Legislatures must not only disfranchise themselves in Congress, but they must also concede equal rights to their colored population, surrender part of their political power by consenting to change the basis of representation, repudiate the debt of their Government and abandon all claim to compensation for their slaves; and in exchange for all this they get representation in which they are not to be represented!

It is difficult to believe that any single member of the Committee which reported these amendments, if he knew the meaning and effect of this one, could have believed for a moment that there was the faintest shadow of a chance of their adoption. The passage of the "plan," in this form, secures, beyond all peradventure, the continued exclusion of the Southern States. That this was the object of the Copperheads in forcing the previous question, so as to prevent amendment, is more than probable—for they hope to bring them in on better terms by and by. That it was the object of Mr. Stevens and most of those who acted with him, is still more certain from their declarations. They do not want the Southern States represented. They do not intend that any of them shall be until after the next Presidential election. And by securing the adoption of this amendment with the others, they have taken an important step in the process of exclusion. If the joint resolution just passed by the House shall pass the Senate in the same form, then will come up the bill granting representation to the States on condition of ratifying these amendments after they shall have become valid as parts of the Constitution. That may pass, inasmuch as only a majority vote is required. But it will certainly be vetoed, and then the issue will go to the country. Any one who supposes that Congress will be sustained in any such self-stultifying action as this, must rate at a very low standard the common sense of the people at large.

Gen. Ben Butler's Plan of Reconstruction—Negro Suffrage the Main Question.

From the Herald.

General Ben Butler, having failed with the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, has delivered himself of his views and his plan of reconstruction before a public meeting in Boston. We have already published his speech; but as the *pronunciamento* of one of the great guns of the radical camp, and as the plan of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's nominee for the next Presidency, it is entitled to some special attention.

General Butler holds that, having in the conquest of the lately rebellious States "acquired the title to all they possessed, of life, liberty, land, slaves, rights—constitutional and otherwise"—surely we may require them "to come and live with us under the divine law." What this learned doctor of divinity regards as the "divine law" will presently appear. There are, he says, two plans of Southern reconstruction before the country—the President's plan and the plan of Congress. He does not like the President's plan, because there is too much charity in it; and he cannot admire the Congressional plan, because there is too little of charity in it. He says the President's plan "would be a good one if all the people in the South were loyal," but that "those who have been fighting us for four years don't love us, and don't love the Union, and the fact that they have abolished slavery because they were forced to do it don't make them love us any better; and the fact that they have been ordered to repudiate the debts of their rebellion don't create that ardor and affection among them which they should feel for the Government." Hence the conclusion of General Butler is that the abounding charity of the Administration towards those people is "love's labor lost;" or, to shorten the argument of the General by a phrase of scripture, "it is like casting pearls before swine," which is pretty near the legal opinion of the amiable Thaddeus Stevens.

The original lawgiver to the Rebels of New Orleans then reviews the plan of Congress in all its details, and says that these terms "seem, on the face, well enough;" but that one is forced to exclaim, on reading them through, "Where are the rest of them?" as one would say when his servant brings him his bread and coffee for breakfast, "Where are the eggs and bacon?" In other words, where are the blacks? "Where, in this proposition, do we find the protection of the rights of those men who have been faithful, and have fought side by side with us." General Butler complains that Congress, in resorting to a bribe to the ruling classes of the South, is giving a premium to rebellion, is begging the question, and pointedly asks, "Why does the government hesitate to do justice to its colored citizens?" Moreover, he contends that if you let the Rebels (or Southern whites) do all the voting, they will have everything their own way. In fact, at almost every point, General Butler finds this plan of Congress unfair, unjust, foolish, and impracticable. It is at best, he thinks, but a "cunning scheme to put off the whole question of reconstruction till after the next Presidential election;" a view of the subject, which we think every dispassionate, reasoning man will say hits the nail upon the head.

But what does General Butler propose? What infallible panacea has this experienced inventor of patent medicines and Union washing machines for the present disordered condition of things in the Southern States? Here it is. He proposes a constitutional amendment binding the United States, the States and the people to pay the national debt and to repudiate all the debts of the Rebellion. Then he should speak out in plain English, "No compensation for emancipated slaves." Then he would put it into the Constitution that there shall be no such thing as property in man; and then that whites and blacks in the several States shall be on the same footing of equality in regard to suffrage as in the matter of their civil rights. Then, by putting these propositions and those of the joint committee of Congress all together, he thinks we would secure a magnificent scheme of reconstruction.

Negro suffrage, however, is the essential feature of General Butler's plan, and the bartering away of the negro's rights upon the ground of expediency will be a severe trial to Senator Sumner and all that class of progressive radicals. General Butler's views are valuable mainly from the fact that he is an outspoken representative of this class. What is to become of the scheme of the Committee of Fifteen in the Senate, which is distasteful in its leading features to radicals and conservatives, we shall not undertake to say; but we are quite sure that something more satisfactory than this to New York and Pennsylvania will be required to keep Old Virginia and South Carolina out of the next Congress. The people meantime will perceive, from the disagreements among all these radical doctors of reconstruction, that the safest and surest course is to fall in with the Administration and its simple, practical, consistent, and successful policy. The further we go beyond it the deeper we get into revolutionary expedients and innovations. Our greatest danger now is not too little, but too much reconstruction.

Our Distinguished Strangers.

From the World.

Alas! how changed are the present times from those piping days of peace when the first intimation of the presence within our borders of any illustrious being from foreign parts was the signal for a metropolitan jubilee of exuberant hospitality!

Stephens, the Head Centre of all Head Centres throughout the earth, the eloquent capsheaf and living keystone of the Irish Republic, is now among us. Santa Anna, the antagonist of Scott and Taylor in that famous war with Mexico which gave a President to each of our two national parties, and California to the people, has landed upon the classic shores of New Jersey. But where be now the spectacles which of old greeted such guests as these; where be the enthusiastic aldermen, monopolizing all our hacks and buying up all our stock of yellow kid gloves; where be the committees organizing balls at the Academy and banquets at the Astor House? Where is the abundant courtesy which drowned Japanese Tommy in champagne? where the cordial goodfellowship which crammed the astonished mouth of the Sultan's envoy with roast ham and Topaz sherry? The war has done its work upon us. We are getting, we fear, to be a people of curmudgeons, sordidly given to minding our own business, and basely disposed to inspect the bill before we order the feast. So, in little things as in great, the pressure of a mighty change reveals itself. The people who have an income tax to look after, and a nation to reconstruct, have given hostages to fortune.

So far as concerns our present visitors, this new order of things probably meets their own views more satisfactorily than the ancient and amiable riot of our emotions might have done. For one of them comes to us a man oppressed with the task of liberating a nationality, and the other brings to us a spirit weary with the passions and projects of a long and unsuccessful career. What Stephens seeks among us, doubtless, is leisure to examine into the origin of the chaos which has supervened upon the affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood, and to eliminate new hopes for Ireland from the confusion worst confounded of the O'Mahony-Roberts-Sweeney-Killian imbroglio. What Santa Anna asks of us can be only perfect repose. Doubtless the Mexican ex-President was pressed to make the voyage he has now undertaken by the sympathetic Seward, when that great man, turning away for a brief season from the turmoil of politics at Washington, bathed his soul in the balm of tropic airs, and took sweet counsel together with the exile of Anahuac amid the orange-groves of St. Thomas.

Party prestige or influence in Mexico Santa Anna can scarcely be said to have. Throughout his long and chequered life in his own country he labored to arrest the development of that wonderful anarchy into which for forty years the figment of Mexican republicanism has been resolving itself. In the pursuit of this laudable object, however, it was his painful fate to be compelled to use so many doubtful instruments, and to adopt in turn so many inconsistent positions, that when he finally saw his long desire culminating in the re establishment of an Imperial Mexican throne, neither the Austrian occupant of that throne nor his Mexican supporters could be induced to make a place for the ex-dictator in the hierarchy of the new monarchy. Reduced thus to the attitude of a critic, Santa Anna has come to the conclusion, it is understood, that the work which might have been successfully accomplished under his own supervision is in a sad way now, and promises no lasting peace to his unhappy country. It is surely, then, but natural that, now touching closely upon the allotted term of human life, he should once more feel within himself, and more strongly than ever, that impulse which moved him when, in February, 1848, he informed the Commander-in-Chief of our victorious army that "he desired to leave Mexico forever, and seek an asylum on a foreign soil, where he might pass his last days in that tranquility which he never could find in the land of his birth." Let this natural yearning, then, be respected. And if the presence of Stephens, absorbed and vexed in soul by the herculean task of calling a nation into exsience; and of Santa Anna, worn out by the long torment of a country rent and torn asunder by incurable faction, can teach us more justly to estimate the work which our fathers achieved, and make us pause in the evil effort to undo that work forever, we shall owe more to these unobtrusive visitors of to-day, than to any of their predecessors whom we feted so noisily in the past.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which **250** are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

Whereas, Satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has been increased in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000).

Now it is hereby certified that the Capital Stock of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia Pa. aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid, in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital Stock thereof; and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.

H. R. HULBURD,
Deputy Comptroller.

5 11 6t

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t 5

JOHN B. GOUGH.
"PECULIAR PEOPLE."

At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, May 14. Tickets for sale at Ashmead & Evans', No. 721 Chesnut street and Trumpler's Music store Seventh and Chesnut streets. Doors open at 7. Lecture will commence at 8. If any Tickets remain unsold they may be had at the door of the Academy on Monday evening. 5 11 3t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 20t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C." and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 25 15

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNIGHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN B. MICHENER,
TREASURER
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Van Dusen Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 18th day of May, 1866, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to borrow ten thousand dollars for the prosecution of the legitimate business of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. McDOWELL,
5 13 4t* Secretary.

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS) by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Mihiflleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 3 9 §

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 708 CHESNUT STREET

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 15 §

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER

WM. MILLWARD, D. S WINEBRENER

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 4 12

No 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 2 4 §

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 § No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30 § Solid Silver-ware.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 29 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE IN EPENDENCE HALL)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
2 10 §m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page

JOHN B. GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—*Lecture on "Peculiar People."*—One of the fullest houses of the season greeted Mr. John B. Gough, at the Academy of Music, last evening, on the occasion of the delivery of his lecture, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, upon "Peculiar People." Mr. Gough was introduced by Mr. George W. Eddy, and was welcomed and greeted throughout his address by hearty applause. It is almost needless to say that the lecture was replete with humor and pathos, intermingled with true artistic skill, and swayed the vast audience from the boisterous appreciation of the most grotesque delineation of human nature, through the kindly, delicate touch of genial humor to the saddening picturings of suffering and degradation. Mr. Gough said:—

In whatever direction we turn we meet animal life. Earth, air, and water are replete with living organisms, and teem with evidences of vitality. But no two leaves, no two animals, no two shells on the sea-shore are alike. And men are most peculiarly distinct from each other. Every one's experience teaches them this. The faces have a universal form, and so the hearts have a universal capacity. Still many strikingly differing shades of character are appreciable by all. He did not intend to speak in sweeping condemnation of individual peculiarities; but he trusted to be able to portray some characteristics that would do more than merely amuse the audience. Take the words lady and gentleman, and see how differing are their opinions of it. An advertisement of a wax-work exhibition said that no lady or gentleman would be admitted in a state of intoxication. And another exhibition of the fighting of one hundred rats said none but gentlemen would be admitted. Coleridge and George IV were called gentlemen, but those who debased themselves by drunkenness were not gentlemen. Wealth cannot purchase the name. A man may be the possessor of millions and be a weak, mean, despicable, miserable screw. The highest nobility may be typified by the poor English letter-carrier, who touchingly told him he was accustomed, whenever he saw the cheek of the maid-servant to turn pale at the sight of a black sealed letter, to take off his hat in silent sympathy. Society is made up of individuals, and though one were to shut his eyes, to fold his arms, and to keep silence, yet he exerts an influence by his very position. We have heard said, what a pity that a man has so many queer peculiarities. But some are advanced as much by their peculiarities as their companions are cast behind by theirs. Some have the happy genial peculiarity of casting a light, joyous atmosphere around them, so that all are brightened and refreshed by their presence; while others, bearish and intolerable, are what they call *frank spoken* persons, who have the most unenviable peculiarity of making every one most intensely dissatisfied. There was an old story, but a good one, that a literary man told about a friend whom he had invited to join him in writing a literary work. "What," said his friend, "how can a horse and an ass work together?" "What do you mean? Why do you insult me by calling me a *horse?*" responded the writer to his grum friend. Some have the queer peculiarity of not appreciating a joke, like the man who heard a joke at 9½ and laughed at it at 3½. Some have no music in their souls; they only know two tunes, and do not like any others. Some are inveterate grumblers. As the old woman said to her neighbor, "Ah, she may think she will get to Heaven, but when she gets there I guess she won't find the things to suit her!" In striking contrast to this was the story of the old woman who was tossed about in a most tumbled-up condition; and who replied to the conductor asking if she was hurt, and telling her that they had had a collision and killed a half-dozen men. "Why, sir, I thought that was always the way in which you stopped the cars!" Oh! this is a glorious world! It is a most happy privilege to live in it and to work in it. Let a man do his work for himself, for humanity, and for his God. Let a man be true to himself and to his God, and he may brave every calamity and live down every enemy. Let a man conquer himself—that is his greatest enemy, and that is the greatest fight he has to do. Coming in the cars from the West, he noticed a little child who was suffering with a slight cough. A big, sympathizing man stooped up to the mother and said, "Marm, what's the matter with the little one?" "I fear she has the croup, sir." "Dear me, and she is just the age to die of the croup," responded the queer consoler. Queer things are peculiarities. Witness the man who, when he had swum across half the river turned and swam back again because he was afraid he could not swim across. And the old lady who, learning that the bridge she had just crossed was a very dangerous one to pass over, cried out, "Dear me!" and immediately drove back again. There was an old schoolmaster who cried out:—"Order, order! who is the father of Zebedee's children?" Nobody knew. "Who is the father of John Smith?" "Mr. Smith," squeaked out a childish voice. "Well, then, who is the father of Zebedee's children?" "Mr. Smith," squeaked back the voice. Then comes the photographic mania. Some one has been presented with a book, an album, and thereupon assaults every one, begging for a photograph; for the victims to spend a quarter a piece to be put, perhaps, between the fat boy and Tom Thumb. Now, a little coincidence for you to hear, whether you think it one or not. It is just twenty-three years ago to-night that I made my first speech on temperance. Then the mania was for mesmerism. Afterwards it was for having the bumps felt, and every one inquired, "Have you had your head examined?" At last one poor man was caught, and answered, "No, never since my mother used to examine it." Next came spirit-rapping, following after all the other isms. A most perplexing and tiring peculiarity is that manifested by those unconscious bores who intrude themselves so incessantly upon their acquaintances and strangers alike. Ah! how intensified are those bores when one is suffering from a severe attack of sea sickness, prostrating all one's energies and desire of life, and they persist in their intrusive offers of food or disagreeable questions. It is proper to joke, right to joke, good to joke. Man is the only animal who can laugh, and we all feel we can trust a man who can laugh aloud, hearty laugh. But those terrible, persistent jokers, who laugh at everything, are taxing to human patience. These jokers are apt to fall into irreverence. It is in reverence to laugh and tear away the false decoration and sophistries which some have thrown about religion: but to joke at the Holy Scriptures, to twist and turn the lessons and text of that Holy Bible to jests and scorn, is wickedness and impiety. No one has a right, no one should dare to throw out a slur that may turn a brother, struggling for the light of religion, away from the true path. He can only do that by imperilling his soul. On the other side is that whining cant that some have in talking of religious things; but, perhaps, that cant does not affect Philadelphia. In talking to a young man of religion, do it from the heart, with love outglowing. Do not come to him with the face lengthened out, the corners of the mouth drawn down, and that detestable whining voice. He had been so unfortunate once as to be entertained by two ladies. The entertainment would have been perfect, had they only left him entirely to himself. But one of the ladies would speak to him in a dreary, whining tone, of the way he had been led by Providence, and, meanwhile, would break her conversation with him to tell the servant, in a dignified, womanly tone, "Jane, shut the door;" "Put more coal on the fire." Why did she not speak to me in the dignified, womanly tone, and order the servant in the whining voice? In this age of dashing Young America, when a young man thinks it is manly to be impertinent, it is comfortably refreshing at times to encounter a bashful young man. Look at the one who is about to make a proposal, an offer of his hand and his heart, and practises before a glass for months, and repeats over his arranged speech. But, after all this, the bold man of brass is apt to walk in and carry off the prize. Young ladies, encourage the diffident, modest young man. He will be the support of your after life; ever ready to shield you in sickness and trouble. Let the bold, dashing, rakish young man, who thinks he favors you by his attention, go, and take the modest young man. Many a man has his talking done by his wife, who always does her own due share, and does it well, too. Many a dull man owes much of his position in society to the ability of his wife. How queerly the differences of organizations are that mate with each other! See that little, dumpy figure, scarce able to reach up to the arm of her husband. Ah, beauty is not the truest test of womanhood! Some of our noblest living women are those plain-faced ones so often neglected; they do not have that frivolous, easily excited feeling some call love, but their hearts well up a treasure of love too often unappreciated. The best earthly gift God can give to a man is the wealth of a true woman's love. Woe be to that man who can trample upon the out-gushing love, the womanly heart of his wife, and daily trample down her finer nature, until he kills her, and does a most foul deed of murder—positively, unquestionably, murder. Did you ever meet persons who are constitutionally slow in conversation, who make you, as it were count many bars of intervals between their words? Freaks of memory furnish oddities numerous enough to fill volumes. Who has not often laughed at a friend who could not call the name of the person he wished to speak of or to introduce? Then there are some men who think it manly to tyrannize, to domineer over those who seem, for the moment, to be under their control. Is the man brave who goes into a restaurant and orders imperiously around the waiter who is endeavoring to serve him? That man is not brave. We are brave when we are able to overcome the evil tendencies of our own nature. It is when we live in the sacred thoughts and deeds actuated by our duty to God, without regard to the temptations of life and of poor humanity, that we are truly brave. God bless the liberal-hearted men of wealth, who open wide their purse-strings to help the poor, the destitute, and the suffering. There are men who hold a high position in society who are mean enough to steal berries out of a basket a blind girl is picking for her sick mother. How contemptible is a city fast man, but far more contemptible is the country fast man! Poor, miserable, pitiful, contemptible fools, who think they are uplifting themselves above their fellows by their foppish, vulgar, boorish ways. Manliness, true, ever living example of manliness, is that shown by the brave-hearted crew that, in the burning frigate, cast lots as to who should escape in the small, insufficient boats, by the officer who, alone in the world by himself, forced his brother officer, having a family at home, to take his place in the casting-off boats. And then two hundred men gathered together upon those burning decks, manfully waving adieus to the fleeting boats, until the great explosion of the magazine sent them into eternity. Look at that poor mortal who casts himself into the dissipations and vices of life. See him presenting his face, made in God's image, to be stamped with the lowest degradation of life. A man, wrecked for life, with his forehead stamped with the vilest marks that lower him down to the level of brute animals. He had met a lady who was said to do nothing but eating, sleeping, knitting, with an occasional visit to church. He knew of her past life, and if she was a specimen of a human vegetable, God send us many more of the same. Sixteen years before she had been left a widow with six young children, the youngest 4 years old. She had trained them up to usefulness. Two are working in the missionary fields of Africa. One of them is lying under the sod of Gettysburg. Her youngest—her darling—fell in the fights of the noble Army of the Potomac. Her two daughters are teaching the contrabands. Oh, if our doll-faced damsels and purposeless young men could only understand what motives govern the people who, like her, have done the work of God in this world! There is nothing on earth that can guide man through life but perfect trust in God, in our Saviour Jesus Christ, and an earnest endeavor to work out His will. Up, young man, to your duty that God calls you to do in the years of life now before you.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The Board of Guardians of the Poor held their stated meeting yesterday, President Brety in the chair. The House Agent reported the number in the House on Saturday, May 12th, at 2998—an increase over the same time last year of 444. During the last two weeks the admissions were 214, births 14, deaths 30, discharges 152, elopements 59, indentured 2. Number granted lodgings 98, meals 225. White men's out-ward, 332; colored do., 49; white women's out-ward (small-pox), 5; colored women's out-ward, 53. Total—males 1350, females 1648. Total in Insane Department 569. The Steward reported House receipts at $32·17. The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases $641. The Storekeeper reported having received 19 pounds of forfeited butter. The Hospital Committee, to whom was referred the matter of the appointment of a microscopist, to make pathological examinations, reported a resolution in favor of the appointment of such microscopist, which was agreed to. Dr. Tyson was then elected by the Board to fill the position of microscopist. Resolutions of regret for the death of Dr. Charles Pendleton Tutt, member of the Medical Board, and of condolence with his family, were adopted. The Steward's requisitions were read and approved.

VISITING FIREMEN.—The Vigilant Fire Company of this city, with Mr. George W. Tryon (President of the Fire Association), its President, and Alderman Hurley, its Secretary and Treasurer, are preparing for their grand trip to the westward. They start out on Sunday night, June 17. They go to Pittsburg, thence to Chicago, return to Buffalo and Niagara Falls; go from there to Albany, return to New York, and wind up with a pleasant visit to Jersey City. Beck's Band will accompany them. Some sixty of the members will go upon the trip. The minimum cost to each will be about eighty-five dollars. Probably none of them will so cheaply liquidate the expenses of their trip. They take with them only their hose carriage. The party will be absent for fourteen days. They have arranged their plans to be at home on the 30th instant.

A NAVAL CASE.—A writ of habeas corpus was yesterday granted by Judge Cadwalader, at the relation of John McCall, commanding Captain Rockendorf, of the United States Receiving Ship *Princeton*, to produce the said McCall before the Court, and to show cause why he was detained as prisoner on board of the vessel. To the writ Captain Rockendorf made a return that McCall had been arrested on the charge of larceny committed while in the naval service of the United States, and that he was held for trial before a court martial. Evidence of the fact was produced, and Judge Cadwalader remanded McCall to the custody of Captain Rockendorf. The friends of McCall say that when the alleged larceny was committed he was acting under the order of a superior officer, a master's mate, who is in custody on the charge of larceny also.

FREAKS OF AN INSANE MAN.—William B. Fries, who about five weeks ago shot Frederick Robinson at a restaurant at Fifth and Walnut streets, mounted one of the seats in Independence Square yesterday morning, and commenced a harangue which soon drew a crowd about him. There was such incoherence in his remarks as to leave no room for doubting his insanity, and he was taken in charge by a policeman, and removed to the Blockley Hospital for lunatics.

CAR ON FIRE.—Quite an excitement was caused last evening in one of the Tenth street passenger cars, by the burning of a quantity of oil which had got outside of the lamp. The conductor, failing to extinguish the flame, was compelled to push the lamp through the glass into the street, and then extinguish the flame in the car with water.

BOY RUN OVER.—John Doyle, seven years old, residing near Broad and Cherry streets, was run over, yesterday, by a coal car on Broad street, and had one of his feet mashed and the other severely hurt. He was removed to the Hospital.

BUTTER CHEATS.—The Clerks of Markets during the past week seized 86 lumps of butter that were of light weight. The present price of butter is high enough, we should think, to encourage honesty.

POLICE ITEMS.—John Brown had a final hearing yesterday, at the Central Station, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of John Hagy's dry goods store, on North Second street. It was testified that on the night of the robbery the defendant was seen in front of the store, in company with another man, who had got into a chaise; and that they were followed a short distance from the store and then lost sight of. There was testimony, also, to show that the accused last fall entered the store of Mr. Hagy, in company with two young men, at which time one of the policemen notified the persons in attendance to be on the lookout for them. The counsel for the defendant argued that there was not testimony sufficient to make out a *prima facie* case, but the Alderman thought differently, and held Brown to bail to answer.

John H. Parker was before Alderman Hurley, yesterday, on the charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Catharine Danklaver, of Nicetown. The arrest took place on Market street, where the complainant was making a purchase. She felt a pull at her dress, and discovered the defendant running from her, at the same moment she missed her porte monnaie. The alarm was given, and Parker was arrested, as alleged, with the money in his possession. He was committed for trial.

BOY SHOT.—On Sunday afternoon, Joseph Steele, a lad, was shot in the arm, the bone of which was badly shattered, by the contents of a gun, alleged to be in the hands of William Cook. The occurrence took place near Ninth and Cantrell streets, in the southern section of the city. A difficulty arose between Cook and others, which induced him to get a gun from a house in the neighborhood, and discharge it at one of his assailants. Steele, the lad, was walking on the street, and ball struck the jacket on the back, glanced, and entered the arm. The wound is quite a serious one. Cook was arrested, as was also a man named Hugh Mooney, and both were held for a further hearing by Alderman Lutz.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Jas Galbraith died on Saturday, at his residence, No 526 New Market street, in the 67th year of his age. He was well known in the old district of the Northern Liberties. He had identified himself with every improvement for the advancement of the interests of that section. He was formerly an active politician, but never aspired to the holding of office. He was known as the proprietor of a wood wharf, many thousands of cords passing annually into and from his possession.

THE STRIKE ENDED.—The strike of the coal-heavers at Port Richmond, which took place some four or six weeks ago, in consequence of the reduction in the price of labor from thirty cents per hour to twenty-five cents, is at an end. A few of the old employes have commenced work at the reduced price, but the great majority now employed are new men. The business along the coal wharves is now progressing without any interruption.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED ARSON.—A house in Brinton street, above Master, was entered yesterday afternoon and a trunk in a bedroom rifled of $73 in gold, $40 in silver, and $170 in greenbacks. Before the thief left he set fire to some combustible material in the trunk, but the fire did not do much damage, as it was early discovered.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening 1 31 ly

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL, TENDERED TO OFFICER JAMES DORSEY, THE CAPTURER OF THE MURDERER ANTON PROBST,
BY THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
On THURSDAY, May 17, 1866.
The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:—William H. Midward Jacob E. Ridgway Colonel E. W. Davis George H Moore, Esq., Robert Moore, Esq., E. L. Tilton, Esq., William Meeser, Esq., Colonel E. W. C. Greene and five hundred others.
The only survivor of the murdered family little WILLIE DEARING, will be introduced to the audience by JAMES DORSEY.
The following lady and gentlemen artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services for this occasion:—

Prof. S. K. Richardson,	John Forbes,
Colonel Wm. B. Maurice,	Charles Hamilton,
American Quartette,	J. Rudolf
Mariatania Glee	Charles Comber,
Philadelphia Quintette,	William Wright,
The American Quartette,	George Wilkes,
American Vocalists,	Miss Mary Godard.
Harmonia Glee,	Miss Florence Edmonds,
Amateur Glee,	Hughey Dougherty,
W. S. Brown,	Tom Vance,
Paul Berger,	William C. Probasco,
Frank Glading,	Ole Bull Myers,
E. L. Titton,	James Flake,
Robert Butler,	James Stella,
Master Barry,	A. Bartram,
James Quinn,	W. J. Rainnie,
Signor Barrington,	Andrew Leavett,
Barry Emeths,	C. A. Pettit.
Matthew Gebler,	

Tickets 50 Cents. For sale everywhere.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
C. GERNE,
M. L. LAMPORT,
PAUL BERGER,
JAMES H. PENROSE,
C. A. PENNINGTON,
ROBERT T. SIMPSON Treasurer.
N. B.—The artists who have volunteered will please meet at the Hall on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock. By order of Committee 5 14 4t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO THE
HAYDN QUINTETTE,
Wednesday Evening, May 16.
5 14 3t*
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
DIRECTOR.....JAMES F. HOPE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE THIRD AND LAST CONCERT OF THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1866,
on which occasion
HAYDN'S
SEASONS
WILL BE PERFORMED ENTIRE.
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, Soprano;
MR GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso,
will sustain the principal parts assisted by the powerful Chorus of the society, of
THREE HUNDRED VOICES and the GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
CHARLES SCHMIDT, Leader.
The whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.
The Box Sheet will be opened at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 9.
Tickets to all parts of the house.....Fifty Cents
Reserved Seats.....One Dollar
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Subscribers holding tickets dated May 3 will present them at Trumpler's, where they will receive Tickets for Reserved Seats, in exchange, for the 15th.
5 8 10 12 14 15 6t

BENEFIT OF F. F. MACKAY,
AT THE
ARCH STREET THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY May 16.
The performance will commence with (first time in this city) the farce comic drama,
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
Old Phil.....F. F. Mackay
After which, the interesting military drama, in one act,
NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD.
Corporal Haversack.....F. F. Mackay
To conclude with the highly sensational drama, in two acts,
THE WILD DUCK.
Box Sheet now open. 5 14 2t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1 3d MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 6*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.
125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575·25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.
PRICE, $1·00 EACH.
This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.
The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks		$30 000
1	do	do	10 000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
25	do	do	$1000 each 25 00
20	do	do	$500 each 10,000
20	do	do	$50 each 1,000
1	do	Residence No. 282 Wabash avenue	10,000
1	do	do Lake street	5,000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st	10 000
2	do	do No 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3	do	do in good locality	9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.
Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required
SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES
Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—
WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.
Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.
All communications should be addressed to
WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.
The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument $ and $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the pool on drawing the $30,000 prize for the same purpose.
Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, and at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.
References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm Leffingwell, Lyons Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R. Chicago. Ill; M. Kronfeg & Co., Importers of Watches Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana
N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
will appear in his great assumption of
ROBERT LANDRY,
in the powerful drama entitled
THE DEAD HEART;
OR
THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY.
By Richard Smith.
ELABORATE EFFECTS,
and a completeness hitherto
UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.
The performance will consist of the great drama, in a Prologue and three acts, entitled
THE DEAD HEART;
OR,
THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
Robert Landry.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
(as originally performed by him in this country),
and a
POWERFUL CAST.
PROLOGUE.
LETTRE DE CACHET.
ACT I.
STORMING AND TAKING OF THE BASTILE—RELEASE OF PRISONERS—THE DEAD HEART.
ACT 2.
THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.
ACT 3
THE GUILLOTINE—THE DESTINY OF THE DEAD HEART
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 19,
SECOND EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
A FINE BILL IN PREPARATION.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 15,
Twentieth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear, for the eleventh time, in Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. No expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources and by the fidelity and appropriateness, and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Laertes.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR as the Ghost of Hamlet's Father.
HAMLET EVERY EVENING

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock
SECOND NIGHT OF THE NEW COMEDY.
ONLY NIGHT OF JACK SHEPPARD.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 15,
the amusing comedy of
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?
Jack Bargot.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
Abel Trinkle.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
Miss Satanella Trinkle.....Mrs. Owen Marlowe
(Her second appearance.)
To conclude with Buckstone's great drama,
JACK SHEPPARD.
Jack Sheppard.....Mrs C. Henri
Jonathan Wild.....Mr. E. L. Tilton
Blueskin.....Mr. S. Hemple
WEDNESDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR F. F. MACKAY.
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. S. HEMPLE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Engagement of
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
the Philadelphia favorite,
TWO GRAND BALLETS.
Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given at CONCERT HALL by the
BLACK SWAN TROUPE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16.
MISS E. T. GREENFIELD
The Celebrated BLACK SWAN.
Miss KATE LANIER Miss RACHEL DENNETT, Miss ELBRIDGE A MONTMORENCY, Mr FRANK WOODS, Mr. CLIFF, Baritone; Mr WILLIAM MORRIS, Basso, have kindly volunteered their services, assisted by a Full Chorus.
Professor KING.....Conductor
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Admission.....25 cents
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8.
Reserved Tickets to commence at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore Sixth and Chesnut streets, May 10. 5 9 6t

RUFUS ADAMS,
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION,
No. 668 N. THIRTEENTH Street,
respectfully announces his
FOURTH PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT
in Philadelphia consisting of Dramatic, Sentimental, and Humorous Readings, on
TUESDAY EVENING May 15,
AT CONCERT HALL
The Readings will be interspersed with choice selections of Vocal and Instrumental Music by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.
Tickets, 50 cents.
At Trumpler's Seventh and Chesnut streets. Risley's, Continental, and at the Door on the Evening of the Reading.
Doors open at 7: to commence at 8. 5 14 2t*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
THE CAROLINA TWINS,
Willie and Christina aged 16 years,
JOINED TOGETHER AT THEIR BIRTH.
Their first appearance in Philadelphia on
THURSDAY May 3
Day Levees and Receptions, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Evening Concerts commence at 8.
"The Twins" are educated and refined; their voices of the sweetest character.
Admission, 25 cents Day and Evening. Reserved Seats to Evening Concert, 50 cents. 5 14 3t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GARGUEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street
Cammarano's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery 25 cents. 4 21 1m

SOIREE ACADEMIQUE.
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION by the BROAD STREET CADETS, in singing, Gymnastics, Tactics, and Elocution, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, 1866
Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at E. Cummisky's Bookstore, No 1037 Chesnut street.
Exercises commence at 7½ precisely. 5 11 6t

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·00, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.
I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.
EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN.
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 6

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Egg and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forwarded if not full weight. 2 10 6m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m) N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
18th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 1

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 1 1

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 4 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7,3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 6m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7·30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
1-7

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No 43 S SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.
TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices
Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.
Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 5rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cent Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866.

Reconstructed Loyalty in Virginia.

HENRY A. WISE has been making a speech on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of STONEWALL JACKSON. It is of value as indicating the real spirit which still actuates the most of the old Rebel leaders. We have italicised certain parts of it, to direct the reader's more special attention to the ideas avowed and suggested. "You call the cause lost," he says—meaning thereby the cause of secession, treason, and Rebellion—"*it is not lost.*" That is the key-note of the whole speech. And yet Congress is being vilified all over the country by a certain class of demagogues because it will not admit communities utterly steeped in such treasonable sentiments as these, to immediately wield an unjust and unequal power in the affairs of the nation.

See, too, what would have been the fate of Union men had the Rebels triumphed. "*I should have favored stripping them naked,*" says this polluted and unhung traitor; "they might have appealed for pardon, *but I would have seen them damned before I would have granted it.*"

Truly it is a matter of great injustice that the Union party will not allow such specimens of reconstructed loyalty as HENRY A. WISE to once more lord it over us all in Congress!

But read his speech:—

"I don't know that I am a prisoner. (Laughter.) I am bound by no chain. I have a pass to go where I please upon the soil of my native land. At least General GRANT says so. I may be arrested, but I want no man living to tell me whither I might go. (Cheers.) I have the proud satisfaction of saying that I fought until we had won the privilege of being paroled. (Applause.) There is no authority here or elsewhere to arrest me or to stop my mouth, so long as I obey the conditions of that parole; and upon that parole I shall stand so long as I live. (Applause.) You call me a prisoner of war; I am not a prisoner of war. If prisoner at all, I am a prisoner of peace. Among the last shots fired by infantry at Appomattox were those fired by the troops that I had the honor and pride to lead; and there at Appomattox peace was brought about."

"*You call the cause lost; it is not lost. If it is lost, the cause of civil liberty is doomed, for it, too, is lost. There was a Paradise lost and a Paradise regained, and there will be a Paradise regained in this country. The blood that has been spilled is too precious I should not believe in God if I did not believe that a special providence would yet give victory to and secure the triumph of civil liberty in this country.*

"One thing can be said, there was one man who could not be driven to do that which he did not consent to do. As long as one man in this Commonwealth—(a voice, 'What Commonwealth?') What Commonwealth? There never was but *one* Virginia. But I tell you, Old Virginia is not at home. She will come back some of these days, and then the devil will take the hindmost. I am watching, and will tell her when she comes what has been done in her absence. I'll say, 'Mamma, your children did not do that. It was done by impostors and pretenders.' Again, I say, there is but one Virginia. They have taken and are wielding her powers. If I am a traitor, let them make the most of it. If I am a traitor, why don't they try me and hang me? I have lost my lands and property, but I would clean boots on your streets sooner than bow to usurpation. *If I had triumphed, I should have favored stripping them naked.* (Laughter.) *Pardon! They might have appealed for pardon, but I would have seen them damned before I would have granted it.* For myself, the boot being on the other leg, I take no oaths! I ask no pardons! (Prolonged cheers.) I give you that brigade—the old, the lasting, the enduring WISE Brigade." (Cheers and applause.)

Fodder for the "War Horse."

ONCE upon a time, long ago, there dwelt in our city a famous steed, whom his admirers termed the "war-horse." ALEXANDER caused "Bucephalus" to be deified, and erected unto him a temple, and HELIOGABALUS raised a shrine to his charger, created him a consul, and had offerings tendered him of grain, tipped at the top and foot with gold or silver foil. So also did the good people of Philadelphia erect a church for the housing of this modern "war-horse," thronged it with crowds to hear him neigh and see him prance, and offered, not cereals surmounted with precious metal, but gave him solid gold, bearing an impress of a wreath of leaves. Then this *beau cheval* grew sleek and pleasant to gaze upon. He held his head erect, and with nostrils distended snuffed the air to detect the least effluvia of alcohol. He breathed forth fire and slaughter against Christian dissention, and in the palmy days of peace shot fire from his eyes to consume all opposers of the faith. The guilty were to be trampled beneath his feet, and he champed the bit, all eager for any conflict. He said, six years ago, that "whosoever would not stand by the Union of the States should be to him *Anathema Maranatha.*" And the people expected great things of this steed, and they called him "Boanerges," because his voice was the voice of thunder.

But suddenly the storm of war, which all held to be afar off, came near. The first gun was fired, a bitter conflict had begun, and the people looked to see the "war-horse" fulfil his promises and call in clarion tones for the vindication of the laws. We waited, and are waiting still, to hear the promised anathema. Alas! as soon as "the steed smelt the battle afar off," he exhibited anything but the expected courage. His crested mane drooped, his eye lost its fire, his ears and tail hung listless and the war-charger became a drayhorse. Bucephalus voluntarily turned into the dragger of an omnibus, and "Grey Dolphin" of the legend became a harmless worker in cart harness. "Boanerges" fled like a coward from the battle. The Rev JOHN CHAMBERS raised his voice for peace and on the side of compromise and treason.

While the war lasted, it is only natural to suppose that the people would not think much of the braggart who, after promising so much, had utterly failed when needed. But now that the danger's past, the charger seems to have regained his spirit, and is appearing once more erect. On Wednesday last, the votive flock of his pastoral care presented the Rev. JOHN with an elaborate set of silver, of which due chronicle was made in the Democratic organ yesterday morning. We are assured that the gift was 'exquisitely designed and executed," and that the utmost 'propriety" was noticeable in the selection of the emblem. In addition to the general statement of its beauties, we have each paraded before us in all its splendor. There was a "large and beautiful urn," with "tracery of morning glories and leaves," and the whole surmounted by "an eagle with outspread wings." We do not admire the taste or the sense of "propriety" of the committee which would select such a design for a presentation to Mr. CHAMBERS. Why not have a wreath of "palmetto leaves" interspersed with passion flowers, which resemble in form the "Southern Cross?" This would certainly have made the gift much more acceptable. In regard to the "spread eagle" on the top, to be sure it is a delicate reference to Mr. CHAMBERS' style of oratory, but we cannot but think that his evident dislike to the eagle would have made him prefer a drooping dove, with some sprigs of olive.

In addition to the urn, we are assured there were "two tea-pots, a sugar-dish, cream-pitcher, and spoon-holder." Also, a a "slop-basin," useful as a depository for his sermons when preached, and as a climax, "a butter-dish, graced with a cow (?) *standing* on the top." We are glad to know the animal was standing, and not sitting, as is customary in nature. A lamb would be much more suggestive, or even a calf would have been better. The gift included by "an engraved waiter," black, of course, as the reverend gentleman would certainly not have other than a black waiter, and a casket for storing the goods, of "polished walnut," an evident error, as it should have been ebony. An affecting speech was made by Mr. NEWLAND, in which he referred principally to the pastor's temperance efforts, and touched lightly on the fact that "on great public questions we have had our differences of opinion and feeling." To which "Boanerges" replied with his "usual feeling and characteristic style;" and, after a burst of tears and appeals to memory, the company separated. The offering was over, the god had accepted the gift, the libation was poured, and the ceremony was ended. We suppose that the steed will eat the gilded sheaves, that he will revive under their benign influence, and we expect once more to hear the war-horse neighing and prancing in our streets, and edifying the old women who admire him, and the sympathizing friends who will not desert him, as he never deserted the Southern cause.

Street Begging and Peddling.

A FEW days ago a correspondent of one of the morning papers complained of the annoyance to which private families are subjected by the frequent ringing of the door-bells by beggars and peddlers. This is, indeed, a serious nuisance, which has been of long continuance, and it is really remarkable that it has been so patiently endured. Few persons are unwilling to give a meal of bread and meat to relieve some poor but honest creature who is really suffering from hunger, but all may reasonably object to having their servants constantly answering rings of the hall-bell, given by a horde of vagrants who have no other business than to ask for a supply of cold victuals.

The habit is a bad one, for several principal reasons. In the first place, the custom of general vagabond begging from door to door encourages the worst sort of mendicancy, and multiplies in every community in which it is allowed a class of people whose vocation should be discountenanced. It is quite notorious that a large proportion of professional beggars are entirely able to earn a fair living at some honest work; and it is much more than probable that if they did not find it so easy to get along in idleness, they might turn their hands to some useful and proper labor. And this reflection is important, for the reason that every able-bodied beggar who is supported on the fruits of begging not only withdraws a certain amount of industry from the general productive means of the community in which he dwells, but, in addition, levies on that community a contribution to the extent of the food, clothing, and so forth, that he consumes. As the public, moreover, is taxed pretty heavily every year to maintain almshouses, the Guardians of the Poor should see that every deserving pauper is placed in the asylum specially provided for him; while the police, under the supervision of the Mayor, and the authority of the city ordinances, should take care to arrest all other mendicants and by that means gradually suppress street begging altogether.

In the second place, many of those who are habitually engaged in the business of begging from house to house and peddling small wares are only thieves in disguise, who use a comparatively innocent calling as a cloak to cover criminal designs. They prowl about private residences, especially in the suburbs, seeking opportunity to filch any article of value which they may snatch up and hide away unobserved; and if they see a hall, or kitchen, or inner room exposed to entrance without detection, they readily ply their trade of petty larceny, and make off with such booty as they can conveniently carry. And they pursue this game with peculiar boldness, for the simple reason that if they are met by any member of a household before being caught in the very act of robbery, they can assume the mask and feign the whine of the beggar, and escape even suspicion. We have no doubt that not a few successful burglaries are even planned by persons of both sexes, who gain admission to private residences by affecting to seek only a crust of bread, or to sell a few pins or shoe-ties and the like, and, when once inside, make rapid inspection of the interior fastenings of doors and shutters, and then report the result of their examinations to the expert thieves, who afterwards execute, with comparative facility, burglarious schemes in those quarters where their trained scouts have first made the necessary reconnoissance.

On the whole, street begging and unlicensed peddling are contrary to public security, as well as to public decency and order, and should nowhere be tolerated. Both vices prevail to a considerable extent in this city; and besides the inconvenience of having their front door bells rung almost incessantly, and the servants drawn away from their work to answer the calls of vagabonds, or thieves in disguise, our citizens are constantly exposed to have their property stolen by day and their houses entered by burglars at night. The nuisance is, as we have said, a grave one in many respects, and our authorities should promptly and effectually abate it.

THE JEFF. DAVIS TRIAL.—The Democratic journals are already declaring "packed juries" and unfair operations in the preliminaries of the trial of JEFF. DAVIS. Evidently, they think JEFF. DAVIS never waged war against the United States. By-and-by they will deny that there has been any war at all. We look upon his trial at Richmond as a farcical operation, from the fact that we do not believe that a single Rebel or Rebel sympathizer can be found who, as a juryman, would regard his oath, and find a verdict according to the facts.

FITLY REBUKED.—Mr. CHANLER, of New York, insulted the House of Representatives, yesterday, by introducing a resolution stigmatizing its action in passing the Civil Rights bill as the "wicked and revolutionizing act of a few malignant and mischievous men." The House showed its appreciation of Mr. CHANLER by voting down his scurrilous resolution and immediately passing a vote of censure upon its author. According to parliamentary etiquette CHANLER ought now to resign his seat. We doubt his doing so, however.

THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS are delectating themselves on the report of Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON concerning the operations of the Freedman's Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina. This report should be received with several grains of allowance. FULLERTON is the same officer whose administration in Louisiana was so acceptable to the Rebels and so offensive to the Union men. It was hardly to be expected that *he* should find anything good in the operations of the Freedman's Bureau.

BILLS SIGNED.—The President has signed the bill amendatory of the Habeas Corpus act, and for the protection of Union officers from suits for acts done by military order during the war.

These are bills of which vetoes have been predicted by those pretending to be in the President's confidence. The second mentioned one was especially necessary to protect our officers from the vindictive persecutions of the Rebels for acts done in their official capacity.

GENERAL FISKE has gone to work to rebuild the school-houses and churches destroyed by the mob in Memphis. It is intimated that the city will have to foot the bill. We should hope so. Fuller details of the operations of that mob show its outrages to have been indescribably fiendish. Congress has appointed a committee to investigate the whole matter.

MR. STEWART, yesterday, offered his amendment to the Reconstruction report now before the Senate. Its chief feature is universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

News from Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN'S RETURN FROM A TOUR IN THE INTERIOR—FRENCH TROOPS CONCENTRATING IN MEXICO.

Mexican advices confirm the death of ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana.

The "empire" was quiet. Maximilian had returned from a flattering tour to Coernaca.

The French troops were concentrating in Northern Mexico under General Donay to unite with Mejia and disperse the guerillas. The Liberals elsewhere are discomfited.

The Cadiz Bank Robbery.

THREE OF THE ROBBERS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED—THE RASCALS PRESENTED WITH BOUQUETS.

The Steubenville *Herald* of Friday has the following:—

Three of the individuals engaged in the robbery of the Cadiz Bank, on the 29th ult., came into the Court of Common Pleas, in session at that place, on Wednesday, 9th inst., Judge McIlvaine presiding, and plead guilty to the several specifications with which they were charged. They gave their names (fictitious), respectively, as Richard Rowe, Jones, and O'Connell. Richard Rowe and O'Connell were sentenced each to thirteen years' confinement in the Ohio penitentiary. Jones got two years off for information communicated—getting but eleven years. 'C. Dewey," the remaining prisoner (heretofore reported dead), was not brought to trial, owing to the severity of his wound, and the critical state of his health.

The thieves, before going into Court, were specially careful of their toilet, and from all reports, as a great many ladies were in attendance, were much admired—looked the "gentleman" much more than honest men surrounding—particularly the thief with the "Burnside whiskers," who was, in point of physical attraction, voted *par excellence*. Richard Rowe was the spokesman for himself and fellow-robbers, has an oily, seductive tongue, and produced quite a sensation, not only melting maiden hearts, but causing stalwart men to sympathize with him, to so far commiserate crime as to sob aloud:—

"To shed whole pints of tears,
And wipe 'em on their sleeves!"

A crowd of men, women, and children accompanied the criminals to the railroad depot yesterday evening, to see them safely off to the penitentiary. Sympathy was expressed, and flowers and bouquets were bestowed to smooth the rugged path of the culprits, it not to satisfy them that there was a premium on crime, when enveloped in a gilded exterior!

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

I have it from high authority that Jeff. Davis will be tried in Richmond in June, upon the indictment recently found by the grand jury at Norfolk providing that Chief Justice Chase will consent to preside in the Circuit Court there to be convened. There will be no delay on account of the investigation going on before the House Judiciary Committee, should that investigation and the action of Congress thereon not be concluded. It is not true, as stated in some of the papers, that a copy of the indictment has been deposited with the Attorney-General."—*Washington Correspondence of New York Times.*

It is understood that Chief Justice Chase has consented to preside over a Court at Richmond for the trial of Jeff. Davis, on condition that the President will issue a proclamation, which is said to be a ready prepared arrogating martial law so far as the United States District Court of Virginia is concerned, which the President is perfectly willing to do.—*Washington Cor. N. Y Herald.*

The Indictment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—MAY TERM, 1866—BEFORE JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

The United States of America, District of Virginia, to wit:—In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the District of Virginia, at Norfolk, May Term, 1866

The Grand Jury of the United States of America in and for the District of Virginia, upon their oaths and affirmations, respectfully do present:—

That Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico in the district of Virginia aforesaid, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and residing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States of America to disturb and the Government of the said United States of America to subvert, and to stir, move, and incite insurrection, rebellion, and war against the said United States of America, on the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1864, in the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the district of Virginia aforesaid, with force and arms unlawfully, falsely, maliciously, and traitorously did compass, imagine, and intend to raise, levy, and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America; and in order to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginings, and intentions of him, the said Jefferson Davis, he, the said Jefferson Davis afterwards—to wit, on the said fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1864, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth circuit in and for the said district of Virginia—with a great multitude of persons, whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards armed and arrayed in a warlike manner—that is to say, with the cannon, muskets pistols swords, dirks, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive—being then and there unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assemble to join themselves together against the said United States of America, and there and then, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against the said United States of America and then and there—that is to say, on the said 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1864, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth circuit in and for the said district of Virginia—in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid—he, the said Jefferson Davis, with the said persons so as aforesaid, traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously did ordain, prepare, levy, and carry on war against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said Jefferson Davis, against the Constitution, Government, peace, and dignity of the said United States of America, and against the form of the statutes of the said United States of America in such case made and provided.

This indictment found on testimony of James F. Milligan, George P. Scarbury, John Good, Jr., J. Hardy Henhen, and Patrick O'Brien, sworn in open court and sent for by the Grand Jury.

L. A. CHANDLER,
United States Attorney for the District of Virginia.

TEXAS.

Picnic to General Longstreet—Disloyal Toasts—Apotheosis of General Lee—Arrival of the 17th Regulars—Hatred of the Colored Troops.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 21.—On Tuesday, the 24th inst., the "Complimentary Picnic" to General J. B. Longstreet, which had been postponed from the previous week on account of bad weather, came off at the Pickinson Bayou Station on the G. H. and H. Railroad, about twenty miles from Galveston, and was attended by about two hundred and fifty people from this city. Dancing and various amusements occupied the time till dinner.

General Longstreet was introduced to the party gathered at the dinner-table by General Merriman, of this city, who said he would present the distinguished soldier and gentleman, General J. B. Longstreet, whom we all had cause to respect for the great services he had rendered his country; that no Negro Bureau should intimidate us from honoring the man we loved; and, finally, if the General desired it, he hoped he might live a thousand years.

In response, General Longstreet referred briefly to his having been in Texas a long time before the war as an officer of the old army; that he felt like a Texan himself, etc. With a broad smile, he said:—"We are all good Union citizens, but we hardly know how to act in political matters at present; if we are anxious to be reconstructed on the basis of loyalty, our professions are not believed; if we do any differently, we are called disunionists. So we hardly know how to shape our course." He concluded with the sublime sentiment—"The home-spun dress the Southern ladies wear."

Considerable champagne was drunk, and several toasts given, among them this:—"General Lee, he is worthy to be President of a wise, just, honorable, and magnanimous people.."

General Longstreet said:—Though I am unworthy to loose the shoes of General Lee, yet I cannot hear that name mentioned without a response. General Lee is probably a greater, wiser, and better man than all of us, or ten thousand such. I have served under him, and hope I have merited his approbation; and I trust that General Lee will some day say as he ought to say, "Attention, Universe! By Kingdoms, right wheel!"

A gentleman, mistaking the sentiment, added—"into the Presidency—right wheel into the Presidency!"

Pictures of several groups were taken by the Galveston Photographic Company, when the party repaired to a tent, where the youth of the party, with a few long-eared animals and mustang ponies, enacted what they called a circus.

At 4:30 P. M., we left on the train for the city.

The 17th regiment of Regulars arrived Sunday morning on the steamship *Clinton*, and marched through the town to their camping-grounds to the south-east of the city.

The citizens have been longing for the "Regulars" to come, as they understood they were accustomed to "keeping the niggers straight." A detachment of colored troops was sent to the wharf to guard them as soon as they arrived, which did not tend to increase their regard for the negroes, and difficulty was barely avoided then and there. The regulars manifest a disposition to do what was claimed for them in regard to the treatment of the blacks. A soldier yesterday took a negro's hat from him on the street, when three black men knocked him down, stamped him, and so injured him that for some time he was unable to get up. They were citizens in spite of the President's veto.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Jaell has been presented with a pin set in diamonds by the King of Italy, and bearing the royal cipher, as a proof of the pleasure his majesty derived from the composition dedicated to him, "*Auz bord de l'Arno.*"

—The Duke Ernest of Coburg contemplates giving a grand musical festival in May next, and has invited the disciples of Modern Germany to take part. Each artist will produce one of his own modern works.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ MISS ANNA E DICKINSON,
WILL SPEAK, BY INVITATION
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18.
SUBJECT:—"MY POLICY."
This is Miss Dickinson's most popular lecture, and is said to have created the greatest enthusiasm in the West, where she has been for several months past addressing immense audiences on "My Policy;" or the Johnsonian dogma of Reconstruction. So great was the demand for its repetition that she was compelled to decline innumerable invitations.
Tickets for sale at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, S. W. corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. Box sheet open until 9 P. M. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission 25 cents. 5 12 4p

☞ OFFICE OF THE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS,
MAY 14, 1866.
The POPLAR STREET BRANCH of this Company will run regularly after this date.
Passengers on arriving at the junction of Franklin and Poplar will be passed up town on the Richmond line without additional charge.
Passengers going to the Navy Yard or Baltimore Depot, can obtain passes at the junction of Franklin and Spring Garden streets.
5 15 3t W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

☞ A. C. WASHINGTON GRAYS.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPS
WILL BE HELD THIS EVENING,
AFTER DRILL.
1t* W. C. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ THE CHAMPION AGAIN.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.—Gentlemen.—My Planing Mill and stock on hand was destroyed by fire yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. The only thing saved was the contents of one of your truly valuable Fire Proof Safes. My building was one hundred and twenty feet long and forty feet wide, and the safe was in the hottest of the fire, and when it was removed in the afternoon and opened, my books, papers, etc. were found, to my surprise and gratification, uninjured.
Yours, truly J. D. JONES.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street. (Jayne's Hall.)
PHILADELPHIA.
Sole manufacturers, in this State of
HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES,
which received the medal at the World's Fair, London and New York.
These Safes are warranted *free from dampness.*
Also, manufacturers of Ball's Patent Powder Proof Lock, likewise awarded a medal at the World's Fair; Burglar Proof Safes, lined with Franklinite; Bank Vaults, Bank Locks, Steel Chests, etc. 5 15 6trp

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000.
One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Capital is deposited with WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department at Albany; the remainder is invested in United States Bonds and State Stocks, making it one of the best companies in existence. The small amount of Premiums required to Insure brings it within reach of all.
Messrs. CHAMBERS & FRENCH are Agents for Philadelphia. S. G. MARTIN, General Agent for the State, desires to establish Agencies in every county and principal town. Agents soliciting for Life Companies will find it to their advantage to solicit for this Company.
Call on or Address the General Agent, at his Office, No. 407 WALNUT Street. 5 15 3t

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
3 CASES, 180 PIECES
OF
GERMAN LENOS,
AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD,
Being the prettiest and best DRESS GOODS offered this or any other season for the money. [5 15 tuth2t4p

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
May 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),
Where he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.
JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

HAVANA CIGARS.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS AND A LARGE VARIETY,
OFFERED LOW, AND IN LOTS TO SUIT DEALERS, BY
S. PUGUET & SONS,
5 10 6t4p IMPORTERS,
No. 216 S. FRONT STREET.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Put your Clothes away with Cedar Camphor, and you ensure against the ravages of Clothes Moths most cheaply. C. C. is sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 6rp

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

A NEW AND SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT.—The new iron front store being erected in Chestnut street, just below Tenth, adjoining the private residence of General Cadwalader, promises to be an addition to the elegant business establishments of that vicinity. It was, in former days, the private residence of John Kelley, Esq., who died some years ago. It was purchased recently from the executors of his estate by Messrs. Milligan & Carnahan, the well-known merchant tailors, at present located at Eleventh and Chesnut streets.

The whole building was demolished and rebuilt. It is four stories in height, the front being composed of iron. The entire front is built in the form of arches, and combines lightness of appearance with great strength. The main floor is to be used by the firm as a merchant tailoring establishment, and will be the finest apartment for that purpose in the city. It will have a front of 23 feet, running back 130 feet to the alley in the rear. The whole of this immense room will be used for the purposes of their business.

It is to be finished in a style worthy of the building, and when completed will be one of the most commodious store-rooms which Philadelphia can boast. The whole is to be lighted by an ample skylight in the centre of the building. The second story, which is approached by stairways both from the front and rear, is of the same size as the lower room. It is to be used for business purposes—in all probability as a wholesale dry goods establishment. The third and fourth stories are divided for the purpose of admitting the light, but the rooms are quite spacious, and will make fine rooms for studios or other business purposes. In the third and fourth stories there are four rooms, fifty-eight by twenty-three feet.

We are gratified to observe that the owners have followed the example of others and set their building back, giving a wide pavement—an important thing on our fashionable promenade. It is also important in another respect, as the delicate designs of the iron front would be entirely lost if pushed out to the line of the corner building. A feature of the new building is the height of the ceilings, those upon the first floor being sixteen feet; second, fifteen feet six inches; third, fourteen feet six inches; and fourth, fourteen feet.

The first and second stories extend from Chesnut to the rear alley, and are consequently admirably ventilated. Every modern convenience that good taste and ample means could secure has been introduced and its proprietors pride themselves upon the possession of the finest merchant tailoring establishment in the country. The basement is being fitted up as a restaurant, and is already taken by a popular caterer. It is intended to be a model of convenience both for the employers and the patrons. Some novelties will be introduced for the benefit of the *bon vivans*, which will be announced at the proper time. The whole improvement has been made under the careful supervision of the proprietors, superintended by Mr. Thomas Stewart, the builder. The iron front, which is worth inspection, is from the establishment of Grim & Co., at Fifteenth and Hamilton streets. When finished it will be painted white. The windows and doors, which are immense, are to be plate glass.

The wide pavement in front will be composed of solid blocks of granite, from Messrs. Comber & Co.'s, at Twenty-first and Chesnut. The interior will be elaborately furnished and decorated, the whole of the painting will be in the hands of Messrs. Wilson & Co., Sansom street, near Eleventh. The gas fixtures are of elaborate design, and are from the establishment of Wright & Hunter.

Altogether it will be one of the very finest stores in the city, and we think Messrs. Milligan & Carnahan are deserving of all praise for their energy and enterprise. This is another old mansion wrested from privacy and devoted to business. Very soon Chesnut street will be an unbroken line of business from the Delaware to Broad street. The new store will be opened about the middle of August.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Many of our citizens will recall the old-time mansion at the northwest corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. It is a dingy, dismal-looking establishment, repulsive on account of its lack of the appliances of paint, and sometimes of water. It has stood untouched by the hand of improvement for over a half a century, any many of the passers-by wondered that it should remain an old fogy amid the bustle and business of Chesnut street. Few persons knew the name of its occupant. It bore the air of mystery, and, to the curious, was a Sphynx-like marvel. It stubbornly refused to make way for the march of improvement, and remained an eyesore to the public.

The hand of death has uncovered the mystery and the lone occupant has passed away. Miss Sarah L. Keene, a maiden lady, has lived there for many years—a semi-hermit in the midst of busy life. She was the daughter of Major Lawrence Keene, a gentleman who greatly distinguished himself during the Revolutionary struggle, and whose memory is still held in reverence. During her long life she was given to deeds of unostentatious charity.

She was a member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, and warmly interested in everything connected with the body to which she was attached. That she had her eccentricities no one will deny, but she was a noble woman, of whom Philadelphia may be proud. Frequent application had been made to her and liberal offers furnished for the unremunerative property which she occupied, but she refused them all, preferring to remain in the home of her childhood. Of frugal though not miserly habits, a comparatively small sum sufficed for her wants, and she lived and died comparatively unknown except to the very limited circle of her friends.

The estate must necessarily pass into new hands, and no doubt some enterprising capitalist will build a palatial structure upon the site, as it is one of the finest in the city for business purposes. The funeral of Miss Keene takes place to-morrow morning.

MAN FOUND DEAD IN HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS.—Charles Young, aged about 40 years, kept a small tailor and clothes renovating shop on Twelfth street, next door to Spring Garden. The Central Hotel, at Twelfth and Spring Garden, adjoins this shop, a small passage-way leading from the side door of the hotel to Young's place of business. Mr. Young sometimes slept in the shop and sometimes in the hotel, and was in the habit of going backwards and forwards between the shop and hotel very frequently. At an early hour this morning or late last night Mr. Young was found lying on the floor of his shop dead. The cause of his death is a mystery.

It appears, however, that on Sunday last there was a difficulty at the hotel. A party under the influence of liquor came in, and asked for drinks, when one of them became very troublesome, and after placing a pistol and his pocket-book on the counter, became very abusive, saying, among other things, that he 'could lick any man in the house," and making use of other offensive language. Young came in about this time, when by some means he got into a wrangle with the pistol flourisher, when he (Young) was knocked down and struck on the head.

The pistol was then fired at Young, but the ball missed him, and went through the floor. Young had the attacking party arrested, and there the matter ended. It seems that Young was about yesterday, apparently well, and went to a party last night, where he became somewhat intoxicated, and that is the last seen of him until found dead in his shop. Whether the blow he received on the head had any indirect bearing on his death will be settled by the Coroner's investigation, which takes place to-day.

EARLY CLOSING.—The dry goods commission merchants have generally agreed to close their stores at 4 P. M. daily, and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., commencing on the 10th inst. and continuing till September 1, 1866. The following have entered into the agreement:—

H. L. Carson & Son.	Amos R. Little & Co.,
Samuel Simons,	Murphy & Hale.
English Bros. & Co.,	Geo. B. Reese, Son & Co.,
Meigs & Brother.	Price & Parrish.
Claghorn & Herring,	William H. Larned & Co.,
Frothingham & Wells,	West & Fobes,
Hazard & Hutchinson,	Rhodes & Freemen,
Middleton & Claghorn	Leonard, Schoellcu & Co.,
Barge & Maxwell,	John Tatum.
Joseph Lea & Co.,	Nathaniel H. Brown.
Wolfe & Co.,	Jo. n Cadwell & Co.,
Riddle & Stein,	D. & C. Kelly.
Gardner, Brewer & Co.,	Samuel B. Fry & Son.
Mellwaine & Bacon.	W. H. H. Hughes & Co.,
Wilson & Bradbury,	William Divine & Sons,
William Dulles & Co.,	J. C. Howe & Co.,
Leonard & Baker.	Lewis & Co.,
Alfred H. Love.	Helmsey, Baxter & Co.,
Andrew A. Butler,	Charles Conrad.
Alexander T. Wray & Co.,	John S. Barry & Co.,
Brooks, Scott & Grafs.	Thomas R. Gill.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the new banking-house of Messrs. Cochran & Gowen, at No. 111 South third street. Messrs. Cochran & Gowen, with commendable enterprise, have secured one of the best locations on Third street, have fitted it up so handsomely and convenient y as to render their office an ornament to that busy thoroughfare, and are thus enabled to present additional facilities for the transaction of every department of their business. They will buy and sell stocks, bonds, and Government securities, City warrants, gold, silver, and bank notes, and will attend promptly and with fidelity to all business entrusted to their care. We cheerfully recommend them to the confidence and encouragement of our numerous readers.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP—MATCH FOR THE GOLDEN CUE OF PENNSYLVANIA—ROBERT T. RYALL STILL CHAMPION.—The great match for the championship of the State filled Concert Hall last evening with gentlemen and ladies, and resulted in the victory of Mr. Ryall, who maintained his possession of the cue by a score of 1500 against 1349 for Victor Estephe, the challenger. Michael Phelan, the distinguished player, acted as referee, and the game was played upon a beautiful Phelan table, sent by him expressly for this match. Mr. James Palmer announced that Mr. Bird would act as umpire for Mr. Estephe, and Mr. Bruce for Mr. Ryall.

The game was remarkably interesting. Ryall won the lead, and Estephe counted off the first stroke. On his fifth inning Ryall ran 68, followed by 75 for Estephe. No remarkable playing for some time, though both players were very steady, and kept an even race. At 10:20 P. M., Estephe, by several good runs among the fifties, had gained, and the score stood 666 to 480 in his favor, when Ryall, by beautiful playing, made 160, the best run of the evening. On the 47th inning Estephe was 100 points in advance, and maintained the lead until half-past 11, when Ryall, by two runs in succession of 85 and 73, made his score 1050 against 1016. After this Estephe never came up to him. On the 77th inning Ryall was nearly 200 points ahead, when Estephe, by very steady play, aided by three singular non counts by Ryall, two of which were bad luck, made 170 in four innings, and had an excellent chance for winning. Ryall took quick advantage of an opening, ran 60 by the most delicate nursing, and followed it with 40 closing the game, amid cheers from the audience.

First-class play was shown on both sides in this match, and though neither player equalled expectation, the average has seldom been beaten either in this city or New York. In the first 1000 points, Estephe's chance seemed excellent; but Ryall's 160, and a rush of brilliant play, changed affairs rapidly. Estephe's splendid rally at the close of the game was worthy of his high reputation. The luck was about equal, neither having much to boast of.

With the chances each had, the average ought to have been higher, but both players adopted a fine bold style, and Ryall, especially, risked too much repeatedly for the sake of position. This victory over Estephe one of the finest players in the country, is a decisive proof of Ryall's ability. He is young yet, but with better practice and experience in match games, cannot fail to make a national reputation. So great was the excitement over this close and well-fought battle that even the ladies remained till the close, long after midnight.

THE SCORE.

ESTEPHE—4, 6, 0, 10, 0 75, 2, 25, 15, 3, 23, 10, 28, 27, 4, 24, 3, 5, 16, 28, 16, 17, 12, 9, 20, 15, 0, 2, 52, 3, 13, 40, 21, 54, 0, 6, 4, 19, 55, 35, 50, 5, 7, 42, 4, 20, 7, 0, 2, 80, 28, 4, 0, 9, 4, 8, 9, 20, 67, 0, 2, 0, 5, 0, 24, 18, 3, 0, 0, 2, 86, 7, 13, 8, 7, 12, 4, 23, 33, 51, 62, 16, 8, 6, 2, 2.—1349.

RYALL—3, 13, 0, 4, 66, 0, 11, 29, 0, 10, 0, 30, 42, 2, 42, 0, 33, 7, 0, 5, 2, 12, 0, 32, 0, 2, 58, 0, 8, 2, 5, 15, 4, 0, 5, 6, 15, 17, 160, 20, 3, 23, 4, 20, 12, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 53, 7, 14, 0, 6, 49, 19, 5, 2, 85, 73, 2, 4, 20, 39, 80, 0, 6, 47, 4, 0, 19, 67, 19, 0, 28, 60, 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 60, 40—1500.

Highest Runs—Ryall, 66, 58, 150, 53, 85, 73, 67, 60, 60. Estephe, 75, 52, 54, 55, 50, 67, 51, 63. Average, 17-18. Time, 4 hours 45 minutes.

Among the celebrated players present were Phelan, Nelms, and McDevitt.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania met in annual session at 9 o'clock this morning, at the Hall, N. Sixth street. John M. Crosland, M. W. Grand Master, presided. After opening the Grand Lodge in ample form the proper officers were appointed and proceeded to count the votes for officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, which business will occupy most of the day. To-morrow the officers elect will be installed, and in the evening will attend the Academy of Music in a body to listen to the oration by Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson.

The Grand Encampment, I. O of O. F. of Pennsylvania, met yesterday in annual session, when new members were admitted, and four new charters granted to Encampments, to be located in the jurisdiction. The following officers were declared elected, and will be installed on Thursday next at the adjourned meeting:—M. W. G. Patriarch, Francis M. Rea, of No. 24; M. E. G. High Priest, Jarvis W. Tindall, of No. 88; R. W. G. S. Warden, Maurice Finn, of No. 111; R. W. G. J. Warden, Samuel N. Foster, of No. 17; R. W. G. Scribe, William Curtis, of No. 17; R. W. G. Treasurer, Henry Simons, of No. 17; W. G. I. Sentinel, James A. Sholes, of No. 101; W. O. Sentinel, George C. Hoster, of No. 47; G. Representative G. L. U. S., John H. Bailey, of No. 2.

BARNARD, the Pen Manufacturer, has made a new pen. The Chicago *Evening Post* says of it:—"The Carbonized Pen, advertised by Mr. Barnard in another column, seems formed to revolutionize all preconceived notions concerning steel pens generally, by its superiority. However good other pens may be, their rapid destruction by the corrosive action of ink is a serious objection to their use. Mr. Barnard's pen obviates this difficulty, and being otherwise of superior workmanship adds to durability the merit of neither scratching nor spattering, which attended the progress of most steel pens over the poorer qualities of paper. Our own experience in the use of the Carbonized Pen is very favorable."

WOMAN BEATER ARRESTED.—A man named Joseph Ralston was arrested last night at Nineteenth and South streets, for beating a woman named Mary Cochran. He was committed by Alderman Lutz.

INTERFERING WITH DOG CATCHERS.—A man named John Bradley was arrested yesterday afternoon at Eighteenth and Fitzwater streets, for interfering with dog catchers. He was held by Alderman Lutz.

MICHAEL DONNELLY, a youth, was arrested last evening for stealing a quantity of knives from the cutlery store of Mr. Kline, Spring Garden street, above Tenth. Alderman Massey held him in $600 to answer.

SHOE STORE ROBBED.—The shoe store at Juniper and Rodman streets was entered last evening, and seven pairs of shoes and a quantity of leather stolen, altogether valued at about $40.

DEFACING FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Another individual was arrested and fined yesterday afternoon for defacing public property at Fairmount Park.

CAPTURED CANINES.—During yesterday the dog detectives succeeded in capturing thirty unmuzzled curs running at large through the streets.

FAMOUS TRIALS.—
To gaze on Probst, a vast array
Of people thronged from near and far,
And all the world will note that day
Which brought the murderer to the bar.
Great trials these are justly thought;
But what a trial to endure,
Is his who has new clothing bought,
And finds the seams all insecure!
Distractedly that wretch will bawl,
"Oh, had I gone to Tower Hall!"

FOR BREAKFAST,
FOR DINNER,
FOR SUPPER,
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES,
Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

WINDOW SHADES, ONLY $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Also, Lace Curtains, One Dollar.
At Patten's Curtain and Upholstery Store.

ORIGINAL.—The idea of a pocket remedy in the shape of a Troche, for usual disturbances of the Bowels, is novel, and belongs to C. H. Needles, of Philadelphia. His "Compound Camphor Troches" will become popular and standard as a preventive and cure for incipient Cholera and Diarrhœa. They act prompt, safe, and energetic, are pungent, but not disagreeable, potent by the power of diffusive stimulants. Persons affected by change of water and climate will find them indispensable.

"'TIS SWEET TO KNOW there is an eye will mark your coming, and grow brighter when you come"—these lines might have been written with poetic foresight of a husband or lover after patronizing Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price" Clothing House, under the Continental.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies can have their Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Basquines handsomely made, at the shortest notice—in twelve hours if necessary—at the Dressmaking Establishment of J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

"'TIS SWEET to know there is an eye will mark your coming, and grow brighter when you come." These lines might have been written with poetic foresight of a husband or lover after getting a Spring suit at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One-price" Clothing House, under the Continental.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs executed in every variety of style, in superior manner, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. A rare chance. Fine pictures at moderate prices.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FOPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CRIM—SUMMERS.—On Thursday, the 10th instant, by Rev. W. Walton, Mr. WILLIAM F. CRIM to Mrs. SUSAN SUMMERS, both of Camden, N. J.

BANBY—RAUSENBERGER.—On Thursday evening, May 10, 1866, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 713 S. Fifth street, by the Rev. M. R. M. Lichtenwainer, ROBERT J. HANBY, of Claymont, Delaware, to KATE RAUSENBERGER, daughter of Jacob Rausenberger, Esq., of Philadelphia.

JEFFERSON—SHEE.—On the 10th instant, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Morton, Mr. CHARLES L. JEFFERSON to Miss MAGGIE N., daughter of Bertles Shee, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BARNARD.—On the morning of the 13th instant, JOSEPH C., son of William C. and Sarah A. Barnard, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Friendship Union, No. 4, U. C. of S. and S., the members of the Hope Hose Company, and Gideon's Band I. C. S., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 306 Christian street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock.

BARNS.—On the morning of the 13th instant, EARLES BARNS, son of William W. and S. M. Barns, late Hospital Steward of the 95th Regiment P. V. V., aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 95th Regiment P. V. V., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 310 Marriott street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Swedes' Church Burying Ground.

GALBRAITH.—On the 12th instant, JAMES GALBRAITH, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 526 New Market street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

RUNKEL.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, of disease contracted in the army, THEODORE L. RUNKLE, eldest son of the late William J. Runkel, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 58th P. V. V., and the members of the Soldiers' and Seamen's Union No. 1 are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. L. C. Runkel, Green lane, Roxborough.

WALTER.—On the 11th instant, ANNA M. WALTER, wife of Henry Walter, in her 68th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1220 Warnock street, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock.

WHISTLER.—On the 13th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of John Whistler, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pa., on Thursday morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.

PROPRIETORS OF WATERING PLACES, Baths, Sea Shore and Mountain Resorts, and Manufacturers, will find Bailey's Wringing Machine much better adapted to their use than others, as it has much larger rollers with a spring centre, is firmly fixed on a bench or as stationary tub instead of clamping on an ordinary tub, and, being geared with cog wheels, will wring quicker and last three times as long (an established fact) as those not thus geared. For sale by the Agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT ICE PICKS, ICE PICKS AND MALLETS, Ice Tomahawks and Axes, Ice Tongs and other seasonable Hardware. For sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

AN IRON AWNING FRAME, A COUNTER, and a set of Shelf Curtains complete, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS, FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 861 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 228 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 145

CAPE ISLAND.—TO RENT.—A NEW Cottage, newly furnished, near Congress Hall, with a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of GEORGE BOCKIUS, No. 143 MARGARETTA street, Philadelphia, between 9 and 12 o'clock. 5 15 6t*

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing; do., to style unsurpassed.
4 7 thirp FARR, No. 18 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts. Philad.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Seward's Forthcoming Speech.

THE COLORADO BILL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The Colorado Bill.

It is now believed that the President has decided to sign the Colorado bill. It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-day four members voted against the veto, and the President signified his intention to defer to the opinion of the majority.

Secretary Seward.

Secretary Seward has left Washington for his home at Auburn, N. Y., where it is anticipated he will make an important political speech. He will be gone about a week.

The City Charter.

The cities of Washington and Georgetown are in commotion over the bill introduced in Congress taking away their charters. Innumerable petitions are in circulation, protesting against the proposed legislation of Congress.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Senate.

Mr. Van Winkle (W. Va.) introduced a joint resolution to suspend temporarily the collection of the direct tax in west Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Van Winkle introduced a bill to apportion the issue of national currency among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) gave notice that he would on Monday next call up the Reconstruction resolutions from the House, and press them to a vote as early as possible.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) reported a bill to regulate the time and fix the place for holding the United States Circuit Courts in Virginia. The place is changed from Norfolk to Richmond, and the time fixed for the first Monday in May and December. The bill was passed.

A bill authorizing the appointment of an additional Secretary of the Navy, to take the place of one of the present Assistant Secretary, who is about to visit Europe officially, was passed.

The joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera was taken up.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented the address of the Swiss Committee of Geneva to the Congress of the United States, in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) obtained an order for the printing of an amendment which he proposed to offer as a substitute for one of the bills reported by the Committee on Reconstruction.

The amendment is as to lows:—

Strike out all after the enacting clause in the first section of House bill 543, and insert the following:—be it wherever the above recited amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such: *Provided*, that if any State, after ratifying the said amendment, and conforming its Constitution and laws therewith, shall establish an equal and just system of suffrage for all male citizens within its jurisdiction who are not less than twenty-one years of age, the Senators and Representatives from such State shall be admitted as aforesaid, without being required to await the action of other States on said amendment; and provided further, that nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to require the disfranchisement of any loyal people who are now entitled to vote.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) introduced a bill to incorporate the American Cotton Company of the District of Columbia. Read twice, and referred to the Committee for the District.

On motion of Mr. Lynch (Me.) the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of certain lumber for the fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home was taken from the Speaker's table, considered, and passed.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the House whether any application has been made for the reissue of the Dundas patent for a Cultivator, and if so, by whom, at what time, and on what grounds; also, what effect the reissue of such patent would have on the agricultural interests of the country, etc.

Mr. Jenckes (R. I.) objected to the resolution being received.

The Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill were concurred in.

Arrival of Steamers at New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The French gunboat *Lutin*, from Martinique, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamers *Quaker City*, from Charleston, *General Barnes*, from Savannah, and *C. W. Lord*, from Washington, N. C., have also arrived.

The Case of Colonel Jaquess—Verdict "Not Guilty."

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—In the case of Colonel Jaquess, of Illinois, whose trial on an indictment for murder has been for some days in progress, the jury this morning returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Stocks Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 121½; Michigan Southern 80½; New York Central, 92½; Pennsylvania Central 49; Reading, 107½; Canton, 68½; Virginia 6s, 65; Missouri 6s, 74½; Erie, 74½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 61½; Tennessee Extension, 108; Carolinas, 84½; Tennessee 6s, 90½; One-year Certificates, 100½; Treasury Seven three-tenths, 102½; Ten-forties, 95½; Five-twenties, 107½; Coupon 6s, 109; Gold, 129½.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Wheat is steady; sales of 2500 bbls at $1 80 for red. Corn dull; white 85@86c; yellow, 86c. Oats firm at 62c. Flour is quiet. Provisions firm. Bacon Shoulders 14½c; Sides 17½c. Sugar dull. Coffee dull. Whisky firm. Pennsylvania sells at $2 25½, and Western at $2 26½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 US 5-20s 62	101½	100 sh Cat. pf	b10 28½
$1000 Mor Can 1 m	91	200 sh do	28½
$700 City 6s new	98½	100 sh do	28½
$2000 do	98½	600 sh do	28
$1000 do	98½	100 sh do	b5 28½
$1000 Elmira R. 8s	70	700 sh do	28½
100 sh Reading	53⅛	3 0 sh Susq Can	b5 16½
30 sh do	54	100 sh do	16½
500 sh do	b60 53⅝	300 sh Ocean	b30 7½
300 sh do	s15 53⅜	100 sh do	7½
200 sh do	53⅛	100 sh 13th & 15th	21½
50 sh Lit Sch	36½		

SECOND BOARD

$1000 Cam. & Am. 83	88	25 sh Sk Fn Townp	52½
100 sh Ocean	7½	50 sh Lit Sch	35½
100 sh N Y & Mid	6½		

—M. Flotow has been giving, at Vienna, a new ballad, *Die Libelle*, which is said to contain some of his best and most characteristic music.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare.—J. Randolph Price, who survived John Price, late trading as J. & J. R. Price, vs. Felix Kahn. An action on a book account to recover for a lot of cotton goods alleged to have been sold and delivered to defendant. The defense set up was that Kahn and a Mr. Zell were in partnership in the purchase of the goods from plaintiffs and their sale, and that he should have been joined on this action as defendant. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Clement L. Hughes vs. Stephen Ferry. An action to recover for horse feed and hay alleged to have been sold and delivered to defendant. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $415 14.

Lewis Foland and Barbara Ann, his wife, and James Brooke vs. Franklin Detwiler. An action of ejectment to recover the possession of certain real estate. Verdict for plaintiff.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow and Pierce were engaged with the miscellaneous argument list.

A CURIOUS COFFEE CASE—HOW THE ARTICLE IS MANUFACTURED.

Superior Court of New York—General Term—Before Judges Robertson, Monell, and Garvin.—*William Newell vs Ezra Wheeler and others*.—This was an appeal from certain rulings by Judge McCunn on the trial of the case at the regular Trial Term with a jury. The action is peculiar from the fact that it involves a dispute relative to the manufacture of coffee, one of the features of the process consisting in running it through black lead, which gave the coffee a peculiar appearance, shiny and metallic, different from coffee in general. The case was argued before, and decided against the plaintiff, but a reargument was applied for by the plaintiff's counsel on certain law points. The facts of the case, according to defendants' statement, are as follows:—

The action was tried before Hon. Justice McCunn and a jury, at the March Trial Term of this Court, in 1866, and a verdict rendered by the jury for the plaintiff, upon the only question submitted to them by the Court, and the Court as eased the damages at $23,044-21, and ordered the defendants' exceptions to be heard in the first instance at the General Term, with a stay of proceedings. The action was brought to recover damages for a breach of the contract set forth in the complaint.

The plaintiff alleges that he was the owner and patentee of a patent for cleaning and polishing coffee. That on the 17th day of March, 1858, the plaintiff sold to the defendants the exclusive right to use such patent within the State of New York, and other territory, for the sum of $5000, and the further sum of six cents for every bag of skimmings, and ten cents for every bag of merchantable coffee passed by the defendants through the process of the plaintiff, and that the defendants should keep an accurate account of every bag of coffee that passed under said process, and to render monthly returns of the same, verified under oath, and to pay over in cash on the first of each month the plaintiff's share of such earnings so stipulated for, the defendants having also the privilege of commuting the tolls aforesaid by the payment of the further sum of $15 000 within three years; and that the defendants took the interest aforesaid, paid to the plaintiff the $5000, and used the patent; and the plaintiff alleges as breaches of the said contract:—First. That the defendants neglected to furnish the plaintiff monthly returns of the number of bags of coffee they had passed through said process, and to pay the tolls due for the same.

Second. And that the defendants have neglected to keep the plaintiff's interest in said agreement inviolate, by keeping in active operation the machinery in said agreement contemplated and used by the defendants, and have neglected to make the same available and productive, etc., and demands judgment for such neglect. The defendants admit the contract, as set forth in the complaint, but allege that the plaintiff, to induce them to enter into the same, represented to them that by its use large sums of money could be made; that great improvement could be made in the appearance of coffee; that its value would be materially increased, and its merchantable quality improved, and its price enhanced, and that it would be made much more salable; which representations the defendants allege are untrue, and that the process to them was valueless, and claim to recover the five thousand dollars paid, and to have the contract annulled; that running the coffee through black lead gave the coffee a metallic lustre, detrimental to its sale. They deny that they neglected to furnish the plaintiff with monthly returns of the number of bags, and they deny that the accounts rendered are not a full and correct statement of all coffee passed by them through plaintiff's process, and allege that the same have been fully paid.

They also deny that they have neglected to keep the plaintiff's interest inviolate by keeping the machine or process in active operation, or neglected to make the same available and productive, or neglected their duty, and allege that they have faithfully kept and performed their part of the contract; that they have used diligence and good faith in endeavoring to procure employment for the machine or process, but that by reason of its effect upon the coffee—the loss of weight, the peculiar appearance it imparted to the coffee, the expense of operating and cost of renovation, and the depreciation in value arising therefrom—it became impossible to obtain any considerable employment for it, and none was obtained for which a true account has not been rendered.

The plaintiff replied to the defendants' counterclaim, denying any untrue representations. On the trial of the action, when the plaintiff had rested, the defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint; the Court denied the motion, and the defendants' counsel excepted thereto.

Testimony was therefore taken, and the judge charged the jury in a manner that caused defendants' counsel to except. The case was argued yesterday by Mr. E. Gerry for plaintiff and Mr. William D. Booth for defendant. Decision reserved.—*N. Y. Herald*.

—The New York *World* says:—"We have not the honor of the acquaintance of Mr. Stephen H. Branch, but should judge from the following announcement that he proposes to contest the seat of either Thad. Stevens, who desires to consign the whole South to the 'penitentiary of hell,' or the seat of Wade, or that of Nye from windy Nevada, or all three of them:—

"Please announce me as a candidate for Congress. I shall demand all the candidates to meet me on the stump, where I shall summon Heloise, Juliet, Cleopatra, and old Barnes, as *Dromio*, in the "Travedy of Errors." And I shall drag battalions of spectres before their affrighted visions that will astound the Mormons, and make old Solomon and Blue Beard and Aaron Burr turn in their coffins and uplift their hoary skulls and peep at their saints and virgins of the nineteenth century. Ten intellectual females of middle age will be on my right and ten Castilian beauties from Pandemonium on my left, holding tapers and gobiets. I am an orator, and yearn to roar in the Capitol, and cap my wings like Shakespeare's rooster, or the eagle on his celestial cliff,

"Gazing at the prey,
My arrows dud say,
"STEPHEN H. BRANCH."

—At the last *soiree* at the Tuileries a romance by Mme de Rothschild was sung with great success. After the concert Madlle Patti was presented by the Emperor with a pair of diamond earrings.

—The new Hospodar of Roumania, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, is 27 years old, and the second son of Prince Charles Antoine, the head of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favor of the late King of Prussia in 1849.

—"Pa," said a little seven-year old fellow, "I guess our man Ralph is a good Christian." "How so, my boy?" queried the parent. "Why, pa, I read in the Bible that the wicked shall not live out half his days; and Ralph says he has lived out ever since he was a boy."

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

ARTISTS' FIRST GRAND SALE OF PAINTINGS.

The Artists of Philadelphia respectfully call the attention of connoisseurs and lovers of art generally to their first sale of original oil paintings, direct from their easels which will be of the highest character, and the very best specimens by the respective artists contributing.

The sale will be held at
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Thursday Evening
May 17, at 7½ o'clock, and will be on exhibition three days previous to sale. The collection will embrace pictures by the following-named artists and will be found upon inspection to be of the highest character:—

Edmund D. Lewis,	H. Reed
A. Sheridan Young,	L. Saran
H. C. Bispham,	H. Rosenberg,
G. F. Bensel,	J. Wilson,
E. B. Bensell,	J. Evans
L. Jutlard	Van Wills
J. G. Falconer,	M. Ramsey,
J. E. Galvan,	O. Knight
W. E. Winner,	C. L. Fussell,
L. Fagan	—— Bechtel,
J. L. Williams,	and others.

5 12 5t

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL,

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts., Philad.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE of the

SPOKEN AT SEA.

FROM THE LOG BOOK OF THE STEAMSHIP "VIRGINIA."

(From the Galaxy.)

Twelve hundred miles and more
From the stormy English shore,
All right, the seventh night,
On her course our vessel bore—
Her lantern shone ahead,
And the green lamp and the red
To starboard, and to larboard,
Shot their light.

Close on the midnight call
What a mist began to fall,
And to hide the ocean wide,
And to wrap us in a pall!
Beneath its folds we past;
Hidden were shroud and mast,
And faces, in near places
Side by side.

Sudden there also fell
A summons like a knell;
Every ear the words could hear—
Whence spoken, who could tell?
"What ship is this? where bound?"
Oh! what a dismal sound!
A stranger, and in danger,
Sailing near.

"The *Virginia*, on her route
From the Mersey, seven days out;
Fore and aft, our trusty craft
Carries a thousand souls, about."
"All these souls may travel still,
Westward bound, if so they will;
Bodies rather, I would gather!"
Loud he laughed.

"Who is't that hails so rude,
And for what this idle mood?
Words like these, on midnight seas,
Bode no friend nor fortune good!"
"Care not to know my name,
But whence I lastly came,
At leisure, for my pleasure,
Ask the breeze.

"To the people of your port
Bear a message of this sort;
Say, I haste unto the West,
A sharer of their sport.
Let them sweep the houses clean;
Their fathers did, I ween,
When hearing of my nearing
As a guest!

"As by Halifax ye sail
And the steamship *England* hail,
Of me, then, bespeak her men;
She took my latest mail—
'Twas somewhere near this spot:
Doubtless they've not forgot.
Remind them (if you find them!)
Once again.

"Yet that you all may know
Who is't that hailed you so,
(Slow he saith, and under breath),
I leave my sign below!"
Then from our crowded hold
A dreadful cry uprolled,
Unbroken, and the token—
It was Death.

—EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

TRICHINOSIS—RESULT OF THE FRENCH INVESTIGATION AS TO THE EXISTENCE AND PROPAGATION OF THE PORK WORM.

From Galignani's Messenger, April 5.

Professor Delpech, of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, and Professor Reynal, of the Imperial Veterinary School at Alfort, who were charged with a mission to study the above-named disease in Germany, both in human beings and mammals, have presented to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works a report of the results of their investigations at Hull (Belgium), Hanover, Magdeburg, Berlin, Halle, Dresden, Leipsic, and Mayence. To render their investications more complete, they solicited and obtained the co-operation of the most eminent German physicians who had made the disease in question their especial study. The chief practical facts ascertained are as follows:—The epidemic trichinosis lately prevalent in Germany has now almost entirely disappeared. The mortality was everywhere slight, except at Hedersleben. At Zwickau, Seltendorf, and Sommerfeld there were eighty-eight patients, not one of whom died. In every case the disease was caused by eating imperfectly cooked pork containing trichines, a case of rather frequent occurrence in Germany. In Hanover, in twenty-one months, out of twenty-five thousand pigs eleven were found full of trichines, sixteen out of fourteen thousand in Brunswick, and four out of seven hundred in Blakenburg. The animals while living show no signs of their presence, nor can they be detected in the meat with an ordinary magnifying glass, but a powerful microscope renders them distinctly visible. The utility of a microscopic inspection of pigs' flesh by competent observers is so evident that many of the German Governments have rendered it obligatory, and MM. Delpech and Reynal would not hesitate to recommend it in any country contaminated with trichinosis, but they think it unnecessary in France, where no case of the disease has yet been noticed. In Germany the hospitals receive many patients suffering from this affection. During last year there were thirteen at Magdeburg, of whom only one died. Post mortem examinations have also shown, among persons who died from other diseases, numerous cases of old trichinosis cured by the encystment of the parasites. The proportion of these at Leipsic has been about six per hundred. In places where the complaint prevails the rats which intest slaughter houses are found to have it, as proved by Leisering at Dresden, Adam at Augsburg, and Roll at Vienna.

Since their return MM. Delpech and Reynal have examined many of these animals, as well as pigs, without finding a trace of trichines. Consequently there is no reason in France for any person to refrain from eating hog's flesh, especially when so thoroughly cooked as is usual among the French. In Germany, on the contrary, many of the peasantry eat it almost raw or only smoked. The most timid may safely eat the heart, kidneys, brain, and fat of pigs, as those parts never contain trichines. MM. Delpech and Reynal assert, as an undoubted fact, that a temperature of 75 degrees C. (167 Fah.) is sufficient to kill trichines. Meat thoroughly salted is also perfectly safe. Smoke-dried sausages, which have been kept a long time, are considered free from danger, but the wisest plan is to give them a good boiling. The authors of the report attribute the spread of the disease among pigs to the fact that they are foul feeders, and will eat any offal, such as the dead bodies of rats and other animals, which are now known to be liable to trichinosis. Great care ought, therefore, to be taken to keep such things out of their reach. MM. Delpech and Reynal likewise advise all experimenters never to throw away trichinized flesh, but to burn it as soon as their examination is completed, for a fragment of it carelessly exposed might be eaten by a rat, the rat devoured by a pig, and this last become the cause of fatal accidents. They recommend farmers to be very cautious in feeding their pigs; to avoid giving them offal flesh without first boiling it; to destroy rats and other small carnivorous animals; and never to leave human or other excrements in places where pigs can go.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD EXPOSED BY THE MICROSCOPE.

A French writer publishes an article entitled *Les Merveilles du Monde Invisible*, in which he shows how people may discover frauds practised upon them by dishonest dealers, simply by a general acquaintance with the microscope. Thus, while genuine coffee ground to powder displays under that instrument a quantity of polygonal cells, any adulteration of the Arabian berry by means of torrefied sawdust will become evident because of the fibrous texture of the latter. Pure milk, seen through a microscope between two glasses laminæ, appears formed of spherical globules more or less adherent to each other by considerable intervals. But if we examine the liquid dishonestly sold for milk we at once perceive the fibres of some ingredient which have resisted all manipulation. Let us take chocolate, which is manufactured with cocoa. Through the microscope we see that it contains fragments of cellular tissues with bits of the outer skin of reticulated shape, then remnants of the germ and grains of fecula. Adulterated chocolate contains a quantity of potato-fecula, the shape of which is radically different from that of the genuine article. The leaf of the tea plant is extremely characteristic when seen through the microscope; and adulterated tea may be easily detected, for it will be found to contain not only grains of sand, but fecula derived from beans or other pulse; fragments of rice, cellules of turmeric, bits of indigo, etc. The use of the microscope requires, however, some preliminary study to make it applicable to the purpose the author has in view; thus it would be necessary to take several kinds of flour, examine them through the instrument, and jot down the principal shapes we see. The flour of rye, for instance, contains grains of fecula, which, being too large to pass entire between the millstones, are crushed and burst, so that under the microscope we see what has the appearance of a number of small bags, each having a darkish star at the top, from being torn asunder. Wheat flour does not present this appearance.

UTILIZATION OF THE MARSHES OF FRANCE.

A French savant has proposed to the Society of Acclamatization, of Paris, a plan of utilizing the marshes of France, which at present produce nothing but fever and ague. He proposes sowing them with Canada rice, and turning down a lot of beavers; both the plant and the animal can live in any climate; both would be equally useful, and one would support the other. At present large sums are annually sent from France to America to purchase beaver skins, which might thus become articles of home production.

WHAT IS OXYGEN?

Professor Schoenbein writes, by invitation, his views on the subject to the Scientific Association of France on a lengthy communication, from which we extract the following statements:—You know, says the Professor, that for the last thirty years I have been almost exclusively and uninterruptedly engaged in investigating oxygen, and that in this long series of researches I have collected, with respect to that elementary body, a considerable number of new facts, from which I think I can deduce the following conclusions:—1. Oxygen can exist in three different allotropic states. 2. Two of these states are active and opposed to each other; I distinguish them by the names of ozone and antazone. 3. Equal quantities of ozone and antozone neutralize each other in order to form inactive or neutral oxygen. 4. Neutral oxygen may be decomposed or transformed into equal parts of ozone and antozone. But I must add that the experimental demonstration of the correctness of these propositions is not so simple as, for example, that of the composition or decomposition of water, and in order well to understand their logical concatenation it is absolutely necessary to know a good many facts relating to them. Ozone and antozone are always mingled with a certain quantity of neutral oxygen, a consequence intimately connected with the generation of the two active modifications of oxygen.

WHAT'S THE USE OF THE MOON?

M. Geoffroy, of Paris, asks, in an article in the *Moniteur*, what may be the utility of the moon with regard to our planet, and whether it is only there for the purpose of raising the waters of the ocean twice a day. To this he replies that, besides the great planets that are carried along a regular path round the sun, there exists an unlimited number of bodies of different sizes, moving through space in every direction, as the almost daily discovery of a vast number of asteroids proves. In his opinion, the moon was once one of those erratic bodies, and happening one day to get within the sphere of attraction of our planet was forced to become our satellite, instead of continuing its own course. Hence the moon is but an accident. The earth had done without it before, and might do without it again. Venus is about the size of the earth, and goes regularly round the sun, although it has no satellite. Why should the earth need one? He continues to say that our moon is no of use to us, because we might perfectly well do without oceanic and atmospheric tides, and the best eulogium he can pass on our satellite being that it is utterly useless, he goes further, and declares that we owe it to the merest chance, it having been picked up, as it were, on the way; and as such a thing might happen again, the author sees no impossibility whatever in our getting some day another, and perhaps more moons still added to our stock. M. Geoffroy is one of those who deny that the moon is inhabited. First, because the excessive cold there must prevent the possibility of any animal life, and second, because the moon has no atmosphere.

THE HARDENING OF IRON.

A French experimentalist found, a few years since, that by heating iron tolerably free from carbon with a small quantity of boron, to a very high temperature, he obtained a product which could not be forged, but which possessed extraordinary hardness. He has now found that an equally hard metal may be obtained by adding to ordinary cast-iron in fusion, phosphate of iron and peroxide of manganese; he does not mention in what proportions. The product cannot be forged, but it casts easily, and is, therefore, applicable to the construction of such machines, or parts of machines as require in their material extreme hardness rather than tenacity. The metal is, moreover, singularly sonorous, and the discoverer proposes it as a material for bells. He finds that a still harder metal is producible by the addition of tungstein—again he omits to say in what amount—to ordinary cast-iron. He states that tungstein iron surpasses everything previously known as a material for tools for cutting rocks, and that crystals of it will cut glass as readily as the diamond.

A CHINESE PROTECTION AGAINST "SHIPWORMS."

Lieutenant Marot, of the French navy, states from experience that the Chinese preserve their ships admirably from the ravages of the shipworm (*Terredo Navalis*) by means of two kinds of rosin which are obtained from native trees. One of them is called by the Annamites *Caydau*, which means oil tree. It often grows to a height of from two hundred to two hundred and forty feet. A single tree will yield from two to three litres of oil by incision. The natives cut large boats for as many as thirty men out of this trunk, and these boats are so durable as to descend by inheritance from father to son for many generations. The other tree is of the same kind, but not so good. Vessels having their keels coated with a mixture of the resinous substance obtained from these two trees will resist the attacks of the shipworm for many years, and all Chinese and Annamite barques and junks are so preserved.

THE RAILROAD BETWEEN CONSTANTINOPLE AND SMYRNA.

A telegram from Smyrna reports that the crossing of the Ephesus pass on the Aidin Railway, by the temporary line over the mountain (pending the completion of the tunnel), was successfully effected by a locomotive, which passed into the Aidin plain, and proceeded beyond Azizieh. As the main way had been for some weeks complete to the town of Aidin, through communication with Smyrna is thus practically accomplished. The tunnel is progressing rapidly, and will be open in a couple of months.

A NEW ANÆSTHETIC.

Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, who first employed chloroform in cases of surgery, calls attention to a new substance, the bichloride of carbon. This compound was discovered by Regnault, in 1839. Dr. Simpson regards it as a chloroform in which the hydrogen is replaced by chlorine—C2 HCl 3, is chloroform; and C2 Cl Cl 3 is the new compound.

The bichloride of carbon is prepared by passing the vapor of bisulphide of carbon and chlorine gas through a heated porcelain tube. The bichlorine of carbon is a transparent colorless liquid, possessing the ethereal odor of chloroform. Its specific gravity is 1·56 (chloroform 1·49.) Dr. Simpson proposes the name chlorocarbon. It remains to be seen whether in this new compound we have a substitute for chloroform, and whether its solvent properties and other relations are the same as those of the older and better known substance.

Purchase of Kamschatka by Americans.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of March 13 has the following relative to a grand commercial scheme on the part of capitalists of the United States:—

It is asserted, I know not on what authority, that a gentleman from America a great capitalist, or the agent of a great American company, has arrived here with a proposal to purchase Kamschatka from our Government, with the intention of converting it into the seat of a powerful commercial association, after the fashion of the Hudson Bay Company. If this intelligence is correct, your countrymen would be making a much better speculation than you perhaps imagine. Kamschatka has got a bad name, but it is in reality a splendid region, over two hundred thousand square verts in extent, possessed of capacious harbors; rivers abounding in fish; mountains in which iron, copper, marble, granite, lignite, and native sulphur are found in inexhaustible quantities; and with a soil which, in the northern parts is eminently adapted to agriculture, and would raise magnificent crops of cereals; while the interior contains rich pastures, in which the breeding of cattle might be carried on to good advantage. The climate is not very genial, but yet much more temperate than in Eastern Siberia. The sea, which encompasses the peninsula on three sides, moderates the cold of the Arctic Circle, and the thermometer seldom falls to twenty degrees of Reaumur, whereas in Yakutsk and Ochotsk it often descends below forty. In the hands of industrious and enterprising owners Kamschatka may easily become one of the greatest corn-growing countries in the world, and would afford a comfortable home to millions of people, instead of the few thousands who now find a scanty subsistence amidst the unexplored treasures that surround them. From Petropaulowski, a thriving trade might be carried on in furs, grain, minerals etc., to China, the South Sea Islands and the west coast of America. In fact, it is in every respect superior to the Amoor, which is shut up by ice for six months in the year, while in Petropaulowski the navigation is scarcely ever interrupted, and with the exception of San Francisco there is not a finer port in the whole Pacific. Persons acquainted with Kamschatka are unanimous in extolling its capabilities, and are persuaded that an American company that should purchase or farm it from the Russian Government would discover a mine of gold in this too long neglected appendage of our empire.

NATIVE WOMEN IN INDIA.—The *Indian Mirror* describes an interesting meeting of native women, held at the house of Dr. Robson, medical missionary of Scotland, the first of its kind in the country. There were seventeen present, of whom the majority were Brahmicas. Dr. Robson exhibited the air pump, illustrated the elementary principles of pneumatics, performed experiments with oxygen, phosphorus, and sulphur. After these experiments the ladies enjoyed unreserved interchange of thoughts with some of their European sisters who were present.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA,"
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line crossing through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 18 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
2 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
—
NEW YORK, September 3 1858,
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
—
BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.
—
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALIERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 11 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, LEHIGH, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove etc. etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 30 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·20 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 00 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7 35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 7 35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 6 20 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·30 P. M., passing Reading at 1·30 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30, A. M., and 7·15 P. M. returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4 15 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 6·10 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows:—
FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 5·30 P. M., via Camden to South Amboy, Accommodation.
At 8 A. M. 2 and 5·30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., and 12 M., 4, 5·30, and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Pelmyra, Riverton Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11 A. M., 4·30 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3 3·30 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 at night, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's Torresdale Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. or Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse Great Bend, Montrose Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
May 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5 15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·09 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·30 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
4 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3 30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 8 5

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 510 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
TRAINS
Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Dover, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6 45, 8 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14, and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 5 30, 7·26 and 10 36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00 "
Fast Line	at 12 00 M.
Parkesburg	at 1 00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5·30 "
Erie Mail*	at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express‡	at 1·10 A. M
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Parkesburg	at 12·20 P. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·20 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·40 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10 "

*Daily except Saturday. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest, and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·

THE FASHIONS.

Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Laces, Ornaments, Etc.—The Styles for May.

There has never been in May a greater variety in the fashions than now. Many of the styles which were prominent during the past year are not yet discarded, though they are gradually yielding to the newer and more fanciful designs of the fashion makers, who are ever on the alert for something charming, gay, or eccentric. The present styles are nearly all attractive. The prevailing colors are blue, green, lavender, grey, and cerise in different shades. White is also quite a favorite, and is much used for trimming bonnets. When contrasting colors are worn they are usually so blended as to harmonize perfectly, and have a very pleasing effect without being showy—a refined taste always discerning elegance in richness and unobtrusive simplicity, rather than in display.

A novel proposal, and one somewhat startling to the Parisian ladies, has been made in France. It is, that a society be formed for the purpose of putting a stop to the extravagant style of dress so generally adopted there. One of the principal rules of the society will be, that each member shall pledge herself to dress with 'elegant simplicity.' That it will be successful cannot be confidently anticipated; but the aim ought to be useful to the women of our own country.

BONNETS.

The styles of bonnet in the present month are the Empire, Fanchon, and Pamela or Gipsy. The contest for popular favor is between the Fanchon and the Gipsy. The Fanchon is not, however, exactly like that of last year, being smaller, and in some respects prettier. An effort was recently made to revive crowns, and so rule it out, but the attempt proved futile. The Fanchon has many admirers, and their number is increasing. A fall of narrow lace, an occasional spray of flowers, or a vine of green leaves resting upon the hair, has a far more pretty effect than any high, stiff crown, however artistically constructed. A letter from Paris says that the bonnets recently worn there were almost all made of flowers of one kind or another, fastened upon tulle, and entirely covering the triangular Fanchon which is so much in vogue. One bonnet was entirely of wallflowers, those above being yellow and orange, while a few under the rim had a reddish tint. A much prettier bonnet was composed of the lily of the valley, the crystal dew-drop falling on the forehead, and on the hair at the back of the head. Another was formed of white daisies, and the dress worn was almost exclusively white, relieved by narrow black stripes.

There is a tendency to over trimming, most of the bonnets this season being so formed as to require but little trimming. The bonnets are very small, and the straws are mostly in fancy braids that need no decoration; but an unusual number of ornaments have been introduced, such as chains, rings of beads, buttons, cameos, buckles, clasps, and a mixture of jet and straw. When to these are added lace, flowers, ribbon, and a veil, we seek in vain a glimpse of the bonnet; it is completely hidden.

The Gipsy is much worn, especially by quite young ladies, and will, doubtless, remain fashionable. It is very becoming to a pretty face, but a face on which time has left a decided impress, or one that is unattractive, is sadly out of place under the flowers and dewdrops of a Gipsy hat.

DRESSES.

Morning dresses are made of fine cambric, or pique, in white or very light delicate colors. They are sometimes gored when made of pique, but a very pretty morning dress is of white cambric, the skirt tucked, and sometimes embroidered. A short jacket, also embroidered, is worn over it, making a neat and elegant morning robe.

Suits are very much worn during the present month. They are made of summer poplin, goat hair cloth, or mohair, in delicate shades, such as lavender or pearl grey and light chines. The skirt is usually partly or entirely gored, and over it is worn either a basquine, talma, or round cloak with the coachman's cape, as may suit the fancy of the wearer. But the basquine is more used in suits than any other form of cloak.

Riding habits are made either in grey or dark colors, the bodice being in the close-fitting coat style, with a collar and lapels that roll back from a tucked chemisette. The short skirt is trimmed with black galloon or velvet ribbon and jet buttons, with an imitation pocket, and vest in military style, and the plain coat sleeve has a military cuff. The dress has straps to raise it on dismounting.

CLOAKS.

Basquines made of purple and white cloth—which are extremely elegant, but were formerly only seen at sea-bathing places—have been worn in Paris. Those made of purple are decorated with black braid and jet beads, arranged in graceful sprays upon the basque, shoulders, and sleeves. Those of white are not so highly ornamented—gimp ornaments are interspersed with the braiding pattern.

The basquine is the prevailing style of cloak not only in suits, but in black silk. Still there is a hesitancy with many about cutting any very costly fabric into the tight fitting basquine, as this garment has been so long worn that it is thought a change of some kind is before long inevitable. Most of the basquines are not now straight around the edge but are cut either in round or square scollops. Those with three points are considered "stylish"—one point falling at the back and one at each side. Deep talmas having a broad fold at the top of the back, and confined some inches below the neck band by ribbons, are among the new garments.

A novel feature of dress, which will probably be introduced this season in New York, is colored hand embroidery on shawls. The fabrics on which the work is done are China crepe, French crepe, fine Cashmere, etc., and upon white or black ground. A border is made of flowers and leaves in their natural colors. Lace patterns in a Russian stitch are sometimes interspersed with these flowers, and the edge is finished by a rich silk fringe; or the border is made of black or white lace, or a mixture of both.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hair is worn a trifle higher at the back of the head than it has recently been. Curls and crimps are still fashionable, and the coils, arranged in different ways, are much worn. In place of velvet bandlets, moire and gros grain ribbons are used, and the steamers at the back of the head are longer than ever. Gold bands are also worn around the head, and gleam out from tiers of curls.

In silks a new shade is worn. It is a lilac pink, and is becoming to most complexions. A new material, called Chambray foulard, has become extremely fashionable. It is a fabric between the Chembray gauze and taffetas in texture, and falls in regular, graceful folds. In pearl grey it has the appearance of being woven with silver threads. It is worn in stripes, in white and cerise, white and blue, white and mauve, or grey, with colored stripes. It is said white and scarlet will be the Parisian summer mixtures, and white foulard bodices are trimmed with these colors.

Garibaldis in white muslin are trimmed with a new material in cotton that looks at first glance like black ribbon and Cluny lace. Some of these waists are composed of muslin, lace, and embroidery, and are cut square at the throat; others cross like a neckerchief, and are made up of narrow tucks and lace.

Hitherto the laces in use have been only black and white. But there are now to be Chantilly laces of various colors to please all tastes and suit all complexions.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

INSURANCE COMPANIES

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS,

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $150,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hilborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANC COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNU STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	....	$98,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	....	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	....	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	....	90 555
54,500	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	....	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	....	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	....	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	....	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	....	23,750 00
13,000	100 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	....	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	....	8,580 0
3,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	....	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	....	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	....	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	....	170,700 0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	....	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	....	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	....	121,913 37
	Balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	....	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies. $ 133. Estimated value	....	2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	.....$55,859 39	
	Cash in Drawer	..... 678 48	
		....	56,535 87
			$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 12

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
LIBECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 26

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$11,467 53.
INCOME FOR 1866	$710 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 tl23

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. 7 28tf

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
6 5 No 103 JONES' Alley.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill, 4 12m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
A. BROWN.
v 2 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of N. KLINE SHOEMAKER, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the widow and children of said decedent have filed their petition and an appraisement of the personal property which they elect to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and the supplements thereto, and that the same will be approved by said Court on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866 unless exceptions be filed thereto.
J. GORDON BRINCKLE,
5 8 tu1 w* Attorney for Petitioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 6

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wtm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street.
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate or Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §) Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about
14 500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES,
(83 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)
Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half barrels.
All the packages have been regauged and recoopered; but, if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:—
Brevet Brigadier-General H. F. CLARKE, A. C. S., U. S. A., New York city.
Brevet Brigadier-General G. L. KILBURN, A. C. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Brevet Brigadier-General T. WILSON, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.
Or at this office.
Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.
No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.
All purchases will be loaded at the Government wharf in Washington, D. C., free of expense.
The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.
G. BELL,
5 15 tuth 6t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Proposals will be received at this office for the erection and construction (complete) of a Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.
Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John Mearthur, Jr., architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders such information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the Hospital aforesaid.
Each proposal, to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirty (30) per cent. of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bidder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the Hospital and its appurtenances, and carry through the same to completion, according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.
Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount, the Department will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.
Payments for the work will be made monthly, as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, stating its amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been complied with—the Department reserving twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occupancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances before mentioned.
All the proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia."
The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon of Tuesday, May 22, 1866.
The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory or to the interests of the Government
P. J. HORWITZ,
5 1 tuths9t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.
The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.
A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, settled fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. This remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, *Forney's Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Leonard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Mason, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebhoff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
L. F. Thomas, No. 126 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity, we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will permit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 26 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 23m

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.
The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.
The road is five-feet guage, good ties T rail, and full-spiked.
More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until
MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.,
for the purchase of 843 900 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:—
18 000 feet 1¼ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4 inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1¼ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
3,500 feet ¾ inch Pine.
24 800 feet ¾ inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet 4 inch Poplar.
18,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.
The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
May 10, 1866
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of May instant, for the supply of 80,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 80,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef is to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
H. BRIDGES,
5 10 10t Chief of Bureau.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Government with the following supplies, viz:—
Class 1. 1000 cords merchantable hard wood.
Class 2. 20 000 b

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Two colored men, giving their names as Hackett and Jordan, were arrested yesterday by the police of Philadelphia and brought to Camden on the charge of having been extensively engaged in stealing harness chickens, and numerous other articles from people residing in various parts of South Jersey. Hackett had been previously arrested, and six bills of indictment were found against him for larceny by the Grand Jury. They were taken before Justice Cassady, who committed them to answer at the present term of the Courts and their trial will take place during this or next week. These robberies have been very extensive, reaching as far as Salem.

LONGACOMING.—The M. E. Church congregation at Longacoming, Camden county, are determined to provide themselves with a fine church edifice. Some ten citizens have taken the matter in hand, and raised among themselves about four thousand dollars for that purpose. A beautiful site has been purchased, and the structure will be commenced as soon as the plan has been determined upon. It will be a decidedly tasteful building when completed.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—A day or two since the barn in the rear of Lewis Gahre's store, in West Bridgeton, was destroyed by fire and two valuable horses and some hogs were burned. The cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Gahre's loss is estimated at $1000.

DISORDERLY.—The Mayor was quite busy yesterday in attending to disorderly characters, who had been arrested for boisterous and drunken conduct. The usual fines were imposed upon them.

HANDSOME CHURCH.—The Presbyterians of Absecum village are building a very handsome church, which is nearly completed.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Adams gave us the admirable "Robert Landry" of years ago. "Robert Landry" was one of the revelations of his fine endowments for the stage. His figure becomes the revolutionary costume. As he stood before us in his costume of Representative, we could not but recall the young enthusiast of the grand epoch of the revolution, who dreamed of republics as poets create it—Camille Desmoulins. So, too, Camille must have stood on the scaffold, his feet in the blood his enthusiasm had helped to shed—stood and gazed upon a world which shudderingly now he was leaving in the midst of a reign worse than that of any king he had denounced—the reign of terror. Adams' "Robert Landry," and the "Dead Heart," are the finest and most vivid pictures of the revolution we have seen on the stage. The full character of the times is represented in the popular scenes and the grand but misguided spirit of the higher minds set before us in Adams. The aristocracy and the degraded priesthood, that required martyrdom to purify them, are admirably sketched in the "Abbe Latour" and the "Count St. Valerie." The "Abbe Latour" is one of the few characters on the stage of our modern drama that has real character. Mr. Clarke gave it to us with all the ease, elegance, and scorn, the wit, the bravery of the man; all he wanted was more animal spirit, in the first act he was young, then a companion in evil; not, as in the second act, the guide to evil. Besides, the reckless animal spirits of the first act, contrasted with more sober sarcasm in the after part, indicates the difference ages has made in his character. Mr. Clarke's French is Parisian, one of Burton Hall's great advantages, and an immense qualification in an actor who aims at being an artist, for one piece of ignorance jars on the taste and destroys faith in the artist's intellectual superiority.

Mr. Dubois was good in his old part, and makes a capital *gendarme*. Miss Orton has been no doubt, hurried in the study of so many parts. We were somewhat disappointed in her "Catherine Duval," though one or two of her speeches, especially in the last act, those of which she had time to study the spirit as well as the words, were admirably given. The grouping in the popular scenes was not well attended to. At the Walnut, as originally produced, every scene was a picture. The French tricolor flag was wrong; the stripes go the other way across, and not like the American red, white and blue. The play, and Adams' admirable "Robert Landry," drew a fine house.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This evening, *Who Killed Cock Robin*, with *Jack Sheppard*. To-morrow evening Mr. Mackay will take his benefit. This gentleman has scarcely been seen sufficiently in parts suited to his talents and his admirable artistic conception to have made a popular reputation, but the intellectual portion of the public have fully understood and appreciated in Mr. Mackay the great artist. For his benefit he gives *Old Phil's Birthday*, a piece new to this city, *The Old Guard*, and *The Wild Duck*. A fine bill, which should aid his own talents in drawing a fine house.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Booth still continues to draw immensely in *Hamlet*.

TO-MORROW is the day of Mr. Gaertner's matinee. There will be presented upon the occasion a rich and varied programme, one that cannot fail to give delight. Mr. Gaertner's standing as a classical artist is well known, and Madame Abel, from New York, by whom he will be assisted, was compared whilst in Europe to Madame Clara Schumann. Mr. Gaertner will also be assisted by our own excellent pianist, Mr. Jarvis, and the other members of the Quintette Club.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—HAYDN QUINTETTE.—This amateur association will sing, at their concert to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, several new songs never before produced in this city; also, some of the choicest selections of the day. They have frequently sung for the amusement of the insane (through the kind permission of Dr. Butler) at the Asylum, thus helping to soothe their sad affliction. The lovers of *good* music should not fail to be present on this occasion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening *The Seasons*, with Miss Richings, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Thomas. The grand Handel and Haydn chorus, and the fine orchestra will fill the house. Besides, it is long since we have heard Miss Richings, and she is always welcome to a Philadelphia public.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The Carolina Twins, with the mysterious union that binds them, and their sweet songs, will appear on the 17th inst. They are the most curious and melancholy spectacle we have had for a long time.

ARMY GAZETTE.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The War Department has ordered that the following named officers be dishonorably mustered out of the service, for fraudulent practices against the United States. No payments are to be made to them without further orders from the War Department:—Colonel H. H. Heath, Major James B. Davis, Captain E. B. Murphy, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant E. K. Valentine, 1st Lieutenant B. F. Greer, 2d Lieutenant Thomas J. Potter, 2d Lieutenant E. F. Ormsby, Lieutenant G. P. Belden, Lieutenant Lewis Lowely, Lieutenant J. S. Brewer, Lieutenant William H. Northrup, of the 7th Iowa Cavalry; Captain W. A. Mills and 1st Lieutenant W. J. Pace, of the 12th Missouri Cavalry; Captain Lee P. Gillette, 1st Lieutenant John Talbot, 1st Lieutenant Edward Donovan, 1st Lieutenant T. D. Gere, 2d Lieutenant William B. Roper, and Surgeon W. Upjohn, of the 21st New York Cavalry; 1st Lieutenant D. McNaughton, Captain G. W. McCormick and Lieutenant J. W. Bentley, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry.

MUSTERED OUT.

The following named officers have been or will be honorably mustered out of service at the dates specified:—

Assistant Adjutant Generals—Major M. V. L. Woodhull, May 31; Captain C. H. Campbell, May 11; Major Adrian Terry, May 11; Elmore Y. Chase, Surgeon of Volunteers, May 11.

Additional Paymasters—Russell Errit, May 11; Charles R. Littlefield, April 30; S. R. Marston, June 30.

Assistant Quartermasters—Captains W. R. Hopkins, C. R. Chamberlain, F. Hancock, C. A. Garcelon, May 11.

Commissaries of Subsistence—Captains Elwood Griest, W. F. Allen, W. H. Tubbs, M. Stedman, and George Garfield, May 11.

RESIGNED.

The following officers have tendered their resignations, to take effect on the dates indicated:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Taylor, his commission as Captain, 6th U. S. Cavalry, May 1; Captain A. C. Woodfolk, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A. May 1; First Lieutenant E. M. Moslook, 4th U. S. Cavalry, May 9; Second Lieutenant James Marr, 4th U. S. Artillery, April 7.

The Patriotism of Philadelphia in Pennies.

We have already adverted to the contemplated reception of the State flags on the 4th of July, in the city of Philadelphia. The ceremonies of receiving these glorious emblems of the patriotism and valor of our fellow-citizens who perilled their lives in the national defense, it is anticipated, will be one of the most imposing ever beheld in any city of the Union; but if we are to judge from the spirit of contracted parsimony already exhibited by the Councils of Philadelphia, the municipal authorities thereof will not be entitled to much credit therefor. When the civilian committee was appointed on the part of Philadelphia, to co-operate with a military committee on the part of the State at large, Councils specially provided that the cost of the contemplated ceremonies should not exceed one thousand dollars! It is expected that at least one hundred thusand people will visit Philadelphia to be present at this reception, and that it will cost each visitor at least five dollars while sojourning there, making a total of half a million of dollars carried to that city, for which the Councils offer the beggarly inducement of a thousand dollars! Almost any borough in the State would have done better. It is beggarly and contemptible, entirely unworthy a great city.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

EVER LOYAL, EVER TRUE.—The Mobile (Ala.) *Tribune* refers editorially to the subjoined card, which is published in its advertising columns, as coming from one "noted as a skilful officer and for indomitable perseverance and pluck:"—

To the Public.—The undersigned has been pained by the circulation of slanders concerning her loyalty to the late Confederacy. She takes this means of pronouncing them all false and without shadow of foundation. Those who desire a refutation of them can see her at the Battle House, and those who persist in circulating them will do so at their personal peril.

MRS. LORETTA J. DECAULP,
Formerly Lieutenant T. Buford, C. S. A.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Foedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS

ON

Thursday, May 31, 1866.

5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A large and well-finished HOUSE, with stabling and Carriage house, with plenty of good water and fruit. Two acres of ground enclosed. Situated on Woodbury Road, near Red Bank Ferry, New Jersey. Immediate possession. Apply to

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
N. W. Corner THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
5 10 6t Philadelphia.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16,
at 1 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township less than half a mile from the city limits containing nearly FIVE ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.

Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc.

The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc.

The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station, and fifteen minutes of Chester Station, and has a fine view of the river.

Possession given at once. From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence.

For further information, apply to
GEORGE BAKER, Chester,
Or JOHN CASTNER,
5 1 13t* Tradesmen's Bank, Philadelphia.

MANTUA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and Lot thirty-seventh and Hamilton, $2500. Two Houses and Lots on Thirty-second street, north of Poweiton avenue, $2500. Two Houses and Lots on Thirty-third and Hamilton streets, $8000. Apply to
5 10 thstu3t* SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
THIRTY-FIFTH Street and LANCASTER Avenue.

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.

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PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR Sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.

No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc.

Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

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AGENTS WANTED FOR A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Address Box 1851, Post Office. 5 15 2t*

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.

4 18 2mrp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,
In her New and Elegant Store,
No. 807 ARCH Street,
Has now open a large stock of the choicest
FRENCH MILLINERY.
A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department.
Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY: Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.

First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

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SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6·50 TO $25·00.

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ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

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TWENTY MINING CLAIMS,

Of 2000 feet of rich Gold-bearing Vein, situated in COLORADO TERRITORY, only about a quarter of a mile from Central City, on the slope of the well known

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This property is easily worked by drifting, has a wide vein, yields gold in large proportions, and is centrally located with respect to the best mines and settlements of Colorado.

Parties desiring a mining property, either for a basis of a company or actual mining operations, will find this a rare opportunity, as they can now deal with the true owner of the property, who worked and developed the same.

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Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

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PRICE & WOOD,

HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

Just opened, Black Silks.
French Lawns, 25, 28, 31 and 37½ cents.
Broche Figured Poplins, 31½ cents.
Plain all-wool Delaines.
Colored and Black Alpacas.
Good Bleached Muslins, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents.
Williamsville, New York Mills, and Wamsutta Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½ up to 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Case Muslins, 25 up to 47 cents.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft Finish Cambrics.
Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Nainsook Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Hair Cord Stripe Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Shirting Linens, 40, 45, 50, 56 cents up to $1·40 per yard.
Linen Huckaback, 12½ up to 40 cents a yard.
Butcher's Linen, 31½ and 60 cents a yard.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Hoop Skirts made to order, expressly for our sales, and warranted.
800 Needle-worked Bands at gold prices.
1000 Linen Fans, 20 cents up to 85 cents at old prices.

PRICE & WOOD,
5 12] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—Silk Sun Umbrellas, and French Corsets.

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BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

Just received, direct from Europe, several invoices of BATH AND CHAMBER TOWELS, which I have marked down

BELOW USUAL JOBBING PRICES.

Very Good Power Loom Huck Towels, 25 cents.
Heavy Power Loom Huck Towels, 31 and 37½ cents.
Power Loom Towels, extra sizes, 45 and 50 cents.
Medical Huck Towels, 45, 50, 56, 62½ cents.
Double Medical Huck Towels, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents.
Honey Comb Bath Towels, Unbleached.
Honey Comb Bath Towels, Bleached.

REGISTERED DIAPER BATH TOWEL.

This is a new article, very desirable for those who want a soft, thick, absorbent towel.

Chamber Towels, Red Ends.
Good Bleached Huck Towels, 25 cents.
Better Quality Huck Towels, 31 to 50 cents.
Snow Drop Damask Towels, 75 cents.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½ cents and $1·00.
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French Glass Towels, 25 cents.
Fine Glass Towels, 31 and 37½ cents.
Checked Glass Towelling, by the yard.
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THE LARGEST STOCK OF

PURE LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

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BLACK SILKS.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

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ELEGANT SILK MANTILLAS,

NOW OPEN.

Bargains in Dress Goods, from Auction,

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EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.

BLACK FUSSER LACE POINTS.
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PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
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WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
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BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LACONS
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 stuth 5p

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
REAL CLUNY LACES
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
LONG LACE VEILS AT $1, A BARGAIN.
WHITE GOODS.
— SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS.
— PLAID AND STRIPE NAINSOOK.
— FRENCH SKIRTING MUSLIN.
5-4 SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, CHEAP. [4 24 tuths12t

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

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OF
HIGH-CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS,
AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT St.
ON
Thursday Evening, May 17,
B. SCOTT Jr.
5 15 3t AUCTIONEER.

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SPRING CLOAKS,

IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.

FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.

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FREEMAN & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING, AT
No. 45 North SECOND Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH
At the Store lately occupied by E. Jones Lister, a complete and extensive assortment of
Rich Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
In Black Walnut Rosewood, or Mahogany.
Also, Dining Room, Common, and Kitchen Furniture.
Fine Enamelled Chamber Sets, in large variety.
Cane Seat Chairs, Extension Tables, Mattresses, and Bedding, Looking Glasses, etc. etc. [5 10 thstu3rp

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
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Parlor Suits, in Hair Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Reps.
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Public Building, School, College and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 16 5p

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will encrust the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
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OFFICE—No. 63 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, GA., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over main roads to
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,
is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,
MONEY AND BULLION,
and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as
EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY, and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in
MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,
and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. L. JOHNSTON President.
B. F. FICKLIN,
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FINE SHIRTS,

Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILL MUSLIN, only $4·00 usual price $5·00.

MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75, usual price $5·00.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
3 29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SALE
OF
HIGH-CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS,
AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT St.
ON
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B. SCOTT, Jr.,
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STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

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